

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890.

NO. 44.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. Opposite First National Bank.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. P. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, &
CANNEL COAL, & CONNELLS-
VILLE CRUSHED COKE.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. F. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,
and Manufacturers of
Flooring, Doors, Sash,
Frames, Lath,
Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE. PENN'A.

ANTHRACITE

COAL

Will fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	\$4.40
Stove,	" "	\$4.40
No. 4,	" "	\$4.65

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street—Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

BETWEEN

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM.

The Thirsty Stranger.

It was a weary traveler
Who came unto an open inn;
From West to East his journey led
The man through thick and thin.
Sore spent with toilsome wintry ways.
He pined for drink and food;
Certes for such a fainting soul
The best was none too good.
"Ho! damsel!" quoth the thirsty lips
To one who seems the maid,
"Go brew me hot from the boiling pot.
A mug of lemonade.

"And let the merry peel float there,
For that's the fittest way
To make the liquid comforting,
I've heard old people say."
The awe struck maid looked up afraid,
As one who hears a sound
That rends the whole astonished air
From caves of guilt profound.

Then low replied, with eye-balls wide,
To him who would carouse:
The lemon is forbidden here,
We keep a temp'rance house!"

—Harper's Magazine.

A Hint for Sisters.

"What a hideous green you are putting into that tidy," said Belle to her "very best friend," as they were talking over their fancy work. "I know it," answered Kate good humoredly. "You see I bought it one evening and began to work on it by lamp light, and thought it looked pretty well. But some colors are so changeable; it looks frightful by daylight. I only know of one thing I can do with it—I'll give it to Ben."

"Why—will he like it?"
"Oh, I don't know; I guess so. It'll help make him out for Christmas, and do well enough for his room. We stuff everything in there," and Kate gave a little short laugh, then flushed suddenly as she caught Belle's blue eyes wonderingly upon her.

"Why," said the girl, and her fingers stopped their busy motion, "I'd just as soon think of putting anything ugly into the parlor as into Frank's room; he is so choicer of it."

"Oh, well, boys are different," stammered Kate in confusion. And Belle, feeling that she was treading on forbidden ground, adroitly turned the conversation. Yes, she knew that Ben was different from her brother, and oh, how thankful she felt for that difference, thankful that Frank was strong and manly, kept above temptations—sorry for the great contrast in her friend.

"You must all do something to try to keep Ben at home these evenings," said his father one day. "I don't like the way he is spending the time."

And Kate as she heard the words, wondered what she could do. That afternoon there was great overhauling of furniture up stairs, and by supper time quite a transformation had taken place in Ben's room. There were pretty bright chromos and one or two choice engravings on the walls, hitherto bare, dainty white mats upon the bureau; fresh muslin curtains draped back from the window, and everything as inviting as thoughtful hands could make it.

"Now," said she, "I wonder if he'll notice it."

"Have you a headache, Ben?" she asked, as she passed his open door that evening and saw him sitting with his head bowed upon his hands. "Oh, no, he answered," only thinking of going down town, but it looks so pleasant and home-

like up here, I guess I'll stay."

And he did stay; it wasn't the last time, either. By and by he began to invite some of "the fellows" to come and see him at the house, and with great satisfaction would ask them to "step up" to his room. Was it strange that from these little gatherings more than one went away feeling that it was a grand good thing to have a home and be worthy of it?

"Do you know," said Kate to her friend one day, "your plan has worked like a charm."

Try it, girls!—Philadelphia Call.

February.

The month of February in our climate, March not excepted, is the most disagreeable one in the year, and it has good reason to be so. It has been the most ill-used of all the months. At first it had no existence in the Roman calendar, and then it was introduced by Numa as the closing month of the year. In 452 B. C. the decemvirs changed February from its position and placed it after January as the second month.

At this early period the months had twenty-nine and thirty days alternately, while the days thus lost were regained by inserting an additional day in certain years between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of February.

When Julius Caesar reorganized the calendar he ordered that each alternate month from January on should have thirty-one days, and the intermediate months thirty, with the exception of February, which was given thirty days in leap year and twenty-nine in the other years.

This orderly and sensible arrangement was destroyed by the vanity of Augustus, who, not willing that the month named after him should be shorter than that named after his predecessor, took a day from February and added it to August, and in order that three months of thirty-one days should not come together he reversed the lengths of the four succeeding months.

It was thus that February came to have its present length, and the succession of lengths in the other months to be so annoyingly irregular. All Christendom suffers still from the vanity of a Roman emperor.

February derived its name from the word *februare*, to "expiate" or "purify," in consequence of the Roman festival of expiation and purification celebrated on the fifteenth of this month. The ancient Saxons called it sprout-kule, from the sprouting of the cabbage at this season. Afterwards it was known as Sol-monat (sun month), the sun having now returned from the low latitude to its higher course.—Golden Days.

The longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily made is between Portland, Me., and Buffalo, N. Y., about 750 miles. There are more than 170,000 miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily. About 300,000 telephones are in use in this country.

It is said of a Hudsonville, Carbon county, man that he has worn the same hat for twenty-three years, and he says that it has come into style nineteen times.

Color Blending.

How often we see the effect of a dress made up of goods that are beautiful both in texture and color, utterly ruined by the lack of harmony in the blending of colors. It is almost impossible to form a rule for the proper combination of colors applicable to dress; for they are subject to a thousand contingencies, and we daily discover agreeable harmonies of tint where we least expected them, and excruciating discords produced by the juxtaposition of tones. The influence of some neighboring tint, the position of the colors combined, their relative stations, and the materials adopted for each, frequently tend to produce these effects.

The color of a single rosette often destroys the general tone and appearance of the dress, and occasionally it may be managed with such skill as to blend the tints of the two or more principal parts of the costume, which, without some such mediator, would render each other obnoxious to the eye of taste. It is quite certain that the same color which imparts a liveliness and brilliancy when used for light embellishments, and in a small quantity, becomes vulgar, showy, and disagreeable, if adopted for the most extensive portion and leading tint of the attire; and, on the other hand, the delicate or neutral colors, which look well when displayed over a considerable surface dwindle into insignificance, if used in small detached portions for minor ornaments.

Study at Home.

There are many advantages in study at home. Not the least of these is the mingling of the immediate results of study with the present labor of the hour. The freshness and uplift given the mind by contact with noble authors enables one to do cheerfully the common and monotonous duties of daily life. From the ground-floor of existence we run up for a time into the higher stories, and get a view of the "Delectable Mountains" and inspirations of purer air. Some of us find a way to raise the performance of our duties to a plane where, as we do them, we can have a pleasant view all the time. Why should we study at all unless by studying we can do our workaday work better; unless we can by it lead nobler, purer, more beneficent lives?

To get away from the toil and moil of the common level, and rest awhile in the fields of literature and science and art, is a refreshment to many a weary soul. But he who can bring from his excursions results that shall lighten and aid the inevitable toil, that shall make all he learns "do its utmost for the common things of daily life," has found "real measure of the good that is in science."

Our great naturalists and scholars of high grade have found in themselves the spur that drove them on to success and fame. Who taught Linnæus botany? Who taught the elder Herschel astronomy? Who taught Cuvier and Agassiz and Edison? Scholars are not made by teachers. Teachers can only direct and help and suggest; in whatever good work is done by the scholar. One may take up any branch of study he chooses and pursue it. As he goes on difficulties will disappear, and the way

will grow broader and clearer and easier. It is impossible for a great many who ardently desire it to go through the prescribed courses of academic and collegiate institutions under the instructions or tutors and professors. Shut in and bound by circumstances they must study where they are or not at all. This seems often a hardship, but for those who truly love knowledge it is a glorious hardship, since it forces them to develop their own resources.—Christian Advocate.

Laughter as a Medicine.

A short time since two individuals were lying in one room very sick, one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of the mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night; and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever could recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over-night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps was watching the clock, and saw it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud or to move any portion of his body except his arms; but seizing a pillow he managed to strike the watcher on the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his feet, falling to the floor, and awakening both the nurse and the fever patient. The incident struck the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patients vastly improved; said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better, and now both are up and well. Who says laughter is not the best of medicines? And this reminds the writer of another case. A gentleman was suffering from an ulcerated throat, which at length became so swollen that his life was despaired of. His household came to his bed-side to bid him farewell. Each individual shook hands with the dying man and then went away weeping. Last of all came a pet ape, and shaking the man's hand went away also with its hands over its eyes. It was so ludicrous a sight that the patient was forced to laugh, and he laughed so heartily that the ulcer broke and his life was saved.

A Chapter for Young Men.

Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a shipyard, twenty young men in a village—all want to get on in the world and expect to do so. One of the clerks will become a partner and make a fortune, one of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three.

The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who will master his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than this old, dusty high way; but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having—good fortune, good name and serene old age—all go on this road.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Several Men Killed in a Pennsylvania Colliery.

A Naked Light Supposed to Have Fired the Gas.

The Nottingham colliery, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Plymouth, Penn., has been the scene of a fearful explosion of gas, by which six men were almost instantly killed and one fatally injured.

Notices had been posted at the head of the shaft announcing that the colliery would resume work, and at the regular time in the morning the men gathered around the mine. They were greatly disgusted and enraged, however, when Boss Berkeiser informed them that the colliery would not resume, and that all he wanted was a few men to get up the coal that was already loaded in the mine and also two gangs of men for timbering.

The timbermen were divided into two gangs and sent one into the fifth and one into the sixth lift of the west gangway. They were in charge of Fire Boss George Dunstan, who directed them where to put the timbers and how to stand them. A few minutes before nine o'clock Dunstan, who had been with the gang of men in the sixth lift, left them to go to the men in the fifth lift, to see how they were getting along.

He had been gone ten or fifteen minutes when the explosion occurred. The gas was first fired in the outlet of the fifth lift, and as the men in that lift had not yet seen Dunstan it is believed that it was he who fired the gas. On his way from the upper to the lower lift he must have passed through the cutlet, and it is believed that he encountered a standing body of gas that took fire from his naked light.

The violence of the explosion was such that the men on both lifts were dashed about as though feathers in a cyclone. They knew nothing from the moment the explosion took place. In the upper or fifth lift they were also wrapped in flames, and were horribly burned. In the lower lift there was no fire, but the concussion was felt in its full force, blowing down props and timbers, shattering cars that stood on the track like match boxes, and dashing the men about like straws.

The rush of air was so violent that on its exit through the lower air shaft down on the flats, it stopped the fan at the head of the shaft, and blew the engineer, A. K. Kocher, through the door of the house.

Like wildfire the news spread that there had been a terrible explosion in the old Nottingham and that several men had been killed and injured. As soon as this became known the people of the town and those residing on the hills behind the colliery began to flock toward the mine. By ten o'clock a crowd of many hundreds had gathered there, and Main street was filled with an excited throng pushing toward the mine. By noon fully three thousand people were gathered round the colliery and excitement ran high. There were many women in the crowd, and some of them had friends and relatives among those who had gone down into the mine. Their grief was pitiable to witness.

Mine Inspector G. M. Williams, of Wilkesbarre, arrived soon after the disaster took place and at once entered the mine and took charge of all measures for relief.

Soon after the disaster the officers began asking for men to go down the mine and help clear up and get out the killed and injured. In marked contrast to the usual action of men in such cases, not a volunteer came forward. The men were deeply enraged at the action of Boss Berkeiser in the morning, when he had not only refused them work, but had told them to go home and starve if they wanted to.

They would not stir. Berkeiser begged and implored them to go down, offering double pay, but they were deaf to all he said. For hours the work of relief was almost stopped for lack of men. Up to noon only one or two of the injured had been brought to the surface. The men stood around sullen and dogged and would not stir.

Just after dinner James Crossing, brother of John, arrived on the scene with tears streaming down his face. He reached the head of the shaft and sprang on to a carriage that was just going down. As he went he waved his hand to the crowd of sullen men.

"Boys, come with me. I must find Johnny."

The men were deeply touched, but would not stir. Suddenly Morgan W. Morgan, the old boss of the Nottingham, who was known to every man, sprang on a stack of iron pipe. "Boys, follow me. I'm going down to get out those men. Who is with me?" A cheer burst from the men and in a moment a hundred volunteers were ready, and the work of relief commenced.

The explosion had been followed by a heavy fall of roof rock, and the work of digging out the bodies was slow and laborious.

TONS OF FLYING ROCK.

Three Laborers Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

An accident has occurred five miles east of Shamokin, Penn., by which three men were killed, three fatally and many others seriously injured. The men were engaged in enlarging a cut through the mountains to enable the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to lay a double track. They were foreigners and known only by numbers. In the morning three blasts were set, but, unknown to the men, only two of the charges exploded. The men returned to the cut and began removing the shattered rock, when a terrible explosion followed.

When the great cloud of dust cleared away men came from the debris in all directions, shrieking in their agony, some with their eyes out, others with heads laid open to the skull, while others could be seen beneath the rocks covered with blood. The men who were uninjured did not wait to succor their wounded companions, but ran in a perfect panic to the boarding-shanty a few rods distant. Thomas O'Neill, a cartman, was the first to return to the scene of the disaster. John Gordon, the pit foreman, had the back of his head almost torn off and is internally injured. Three of the laborers are missing and four horribly injured and beyond recovery.

The 12:30 train on the Northern Central road took almost the entire medical force of the town to the scene. Meanwhile a large gang of men worked away at twenty tons of debris to gather the men supposed to be underneath. Not one of the entire gang escaped unscathed. Gordon, the foreman, was hurried from the scene as quickly as possible, as it was thought the friends of the victims, ignorant as to how the accident occurred, would attack him. Two bodies were taken from the debris in the evening, known by numbers only.

The naval and military exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland, which was opened a few months ago with a prodigious flourish of trumpets, has proved a complete failure, the result being a large deficit, which will have to be made good by the promoters.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GENERAL LESTER B. FAULKNER, the well-known Democratic politician, died at Canaseraga, N. Y.

GEORGE RITCHIE, of Moose Hill, Mo., aged 16, was shot and killed by his cousin, Bernard Ritchie, who mistook him for a deer, while hunting in the woods.

JOHN HAFKY, of Centralia, Penn., went home drunk and threatened to beat his wife. She gave him some laudanum to make him sleep, and it killed him. No one will prosecute.

JAMES KNAPP, at Danbury, Conn., kicked his wife to death because she hid his supply of whisky.

THE Congregational Church at Danvers Centre, Boston, has been burned. The church is a historic one. It was the successor of the ancient Salem village parish church in which the witchcraft troubles began.

JOHN VOROZIL, a Bohemian cigarmaker, of New York city, in a fit of insanity flung his boy through a window and killed him.

W. H. McHENRY and Alexander Carmen were blown up by nitro-glycerine near Bradford, Penn., while preparing to torpedo a well.

HAMILTON HALL, at Salem, Mass., built in the Revolutionary times under the name of Assembly Hall, and named Hamilton Hall in 1805, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, has been gutted by fire.

WILLIAM MESSTENHEFFER, foreman of the stone quarries near Lancaster, Penn., was killed by an explosion of dynamite.

THE first annual meeting and banquet of the United States Navy Veteran Association has been held at Boston. Admiral Porter was elected Commander.

THE Sixth National Bank in New York city has been closed by the United States Bank Examiner and thrown out of the Clearing House; the Equitable Bank is in the hands of a State Bank Examiner, and its checks have gone to protest; and the Lenox Hill Bank has suspended. All these institutions lately came under the control of a clique, of which one P. J. Claassen was the head. Warrants were out for the arrest of Claassen, who was illegally elected President of the Sixth National, and George H. Fell, a broker. Depositors will lose no money probably, but stockholders will. About \$700,000 were misappropriated.

South and West.

THIRTEEN houses have been burned in Bunker Hill, Ind. Firemen from Logansport saved the town from destruction.

CHARLES SAGE, railroad brakeman and a nephew of Millionaire Russell Sage, of New York, fell between two cars at Lee's Summit, Mo., and was instantly killed.

At a meeting of the Territorial Democratic Committee at Cheyenne, Wyoming, a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring Statehood and urging Congress to take immediate action looking to this end.

THE State Supreme Court decided that the Republican Legislature of Montana is the legal body.

THE Ohio and the De Soto, Mississippi River steamers have been lost, the first being sunk and the second burned.

INTELLIGENCE received at Denver, Col., from the Stanton railroad surveying expedition shows that one-fourth of the entire party perished in Marble Canon.

THE Sharp Rifles, of Lexington, Ky., received orders to be ready to march to Harlan County. The occasion was the apprehension of trouble there when the Circuit Court opened.

KINNEY GRAHAM, a farmer of London, Ohio, while intoxicated, shot and seriously wounded William Woodhouse and his wife. An old grudge had existed between the parties.

THREE Chinamen were killed by a snow slide at Green Valley, Cal.

THE colonial assembly which took place in the theater at Richmond, Va., was the most brilliant and original social event ever witnessed there. The assembly was gotten up by the ladies composing the Association for the Preservation of Rare Antiquities of the State.

LUCIA ZARETTA, the Mexican midwife, said to be the smallest human being in the world, died at Truckee, Nev.

LOUIS PIERCE, aged sixteen, and Bert Clark, aged nineteen, of East Dubuque, Iowa, while skating on the river fell into an air hole and were drowned.

JOE WRIGHT, Morgan Hoover and Bud Mullins were killed by a boiler explosion in a sawmill near Charleston, W. Va.

GEORGE TABLER, a colored man, has been hanged at Fort Smith, Ark. His crime was the killing of another colored man, Irwin Richardson, at a dance on April 30, 1889.

BURGLARS entered President Harrison's house, in Indianapolis. Although it is occupied by Henry S. Frazer and family, much of the President's property was still in the house. The loss all told amounts to nearly \$1000.

THE people of Pierre, South Dakota, indignantly deny the reports that they are suffering from poverty. Both branches of the Legislature officially denounced the reports.

Washington.

IMPORTANT diplomatic nominations by the President: Augustine Heard, of Massachusetts, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Corea; Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, Consul-General at the City of Mexico; Louis Gottschalk, of California, Consul at Stuttgart; John F. Winter, of Illinois, Consul at Mannheim; Thomas McDermott, of Tennessee, Consul at Saint Thomas, West Indies; George M. Pepper, of Ohio, Consul at Milan.

THE House Ways and Means Committee is busily at work preparing the draft of a tariff bill.

ROBERT P. PORTER, the Superintendent of the Census has appointed Miss Phoebe Cozins, of St. Louis, a Special Agent of the Eleventh Census.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Mrs. Morton and the ladies of the Cabinet, gave a reception to the members of Congress and the Judiciary at the White House from 9 to 11 o'clock.

THE bill for the relief of the survivors of the wreck of the United States vessels at Samoa was considered by the House Naval Committee, and an amendment bringing those who have since died of injuries received in the disaster under the provisions of the bill was added.

THE new Brazilian Government was formally recognized by President Harrison.

J. J. NOAH, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed a special agent of the Xth Census, to assist in the collection of statistics relative to newspapers and the periodical press.

BLANCHE K. BRUCE (colored) has been nominated by the President to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bruce was once a United States Senator.

THE Department of Agriculture has received from Europe a consignment of choice silk-worm eggs, which will be distributed gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silk-worms in this country.

Foreign.

THE schooner G. C. Kelly, of Boston, went ashore at Tusket, Nova Scotia. Three of her crew were drowned.

THE British ship, Loch Moidart, went ashore at Callantsoog, Holland. Thirty of her crew were washed overboard after she struck and all perished.

GENERAL DE FONSECA, head of the Provisional Government of Brazil, is said to be dying in a hotel in a suburb of Rio Janeiro.

THE United States brigantine George O. Whitford was seized at Colon by the Colombian authorities and Captain Foster was cast into jail. The vessel was searched for arms and held in spite of the clearance papers issued by Consul Calderon.

QUEEN CHRISTINA, of Spain, and the whole court attended at the Royal Chapel in Madrid a thanksgiving service for the recovery of the baby King.

THE Indians of the San Blas coast, Colombia, have raised the American flag and defied Colombian law.

THE Czar of Russia has declined to arbitrate in the differences between France and Holland over boundaries in their South American possessions.

By the capsizing of a ferryboat at Grimlinghausen, Germany, seven persons were drowned.

HEAVY floods prevail along the Rhine, Germany. The bridge of boats at Dusseldorf has been broken by the rushing water, and sections of it have been carried away.

THE steamship Lake Superior, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool, having lost 335 head of cattle, which were washed overboard.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO, the Portuguese army officer, arrived at Lourenço Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, South Africa. He stated that at the time of his leaving Mozambique that province was tranquil.

THE cholera has made its appearance in the Caucasus Mountains. The epidemic has been steadily moving up the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, and has crossed the Persian frontier.

PORTUGAL has prepared an appeal to the Powers on the dispute with England, based on the Berlin Treaty.

PROFESSOR WESTPHAL, of Berlin, a physician celebrated as a specialist in mental diseases, is dead.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the bills to tax foreigners and employers of foreign labor passed the first reading.

EXPLOSION IN A SCHOOL.

Many Students and Teachers Terribly Hurt.

A remarkable and disastrous accident has occurred in the high school at Lexington, Ill. Professor Jess was conducting experiments in chemistry in which oxygen was generated in a retort composed in part of iron, with iron pipe connections. While the apparatus was surrounded by pupils and teachers the retort exploded with a deafening noise that was heard all over the town, and brought scores of terrified parents flocking to the scene. Pieces of the iron were driven through the brick walls, and the windows were blown out, followed by clouds of steam and smoke.

Twenty persons had received injuries more or less severe, while almost miraculously no one was killed outright. A piece of the iron had been blown through a can of gasoline, which was ignited, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BRAZILIAN news shows that everything is quiet in the big Republic.

WORK is being pushed on the Nicaragua Canal under favorable circumstances.

THE gold output of the Transvaal, South Africa, for December was 40,400 ounces.

In the past five years 1532 Lutheran churches have been dedicated in this country.

OVER \$89,000,000 pieces of mail matter were handled at the New York Postoffice in 1889.

PROMOTERS of American wildcat schemes and projects are very numerous in London financial circles.

Two hotels are to be built at Milford Haven, Wales, in view of the landing of Atlantic steamers there.

MRS. BOGGS, of Waverly, Ohio, while returning home through a field was fatally mangled by a vicious hog.

DURING the year 1880 the District of Chemnitz, Saxony, exported \$10,000,000 worth of goods to the United States alone.

THE loss by fire in the United States during the year 1889 reached the enormous sum of nearly \$125,000,000, against \$110,000,000 in 1888.

SHAD are coming up the Chesapeake Bay two months ahead of time, and early vegetables are being marketed from Maryland and Virginia.

THE petroleum production of Southern California last year reached 18,000,000 gallons, valued at \$1,200,000. It is largely utilized there as fuel.

THE Mexican Government has lately ordered 1,000,000 grape cuttings from California, and will distribute them free to all who wish to plant them in Mexico.

THE salary of \$10,000 a year, which Governor Abbott of New Jersey is to draw for the next three years, is paid to only two other Governors, those of New York and Pennsylvania.

ADVANCES from Mozambique state that the Portuguese are acquiring as much territory as possible, pending a delimitation of the boundaries of their districts on the Zambesi River.

FROM Lisbon comes the news that a party of students have covered with a veil the statues of the old Portuguese navigators as a mark of mourning over the vanquished glory of Portugal in Africa.

A PARTY of French priests who have arrived at Malindi, in Zanzibar, declared that they recently met Dr. Peters, the explorer, who has been reported dead, at Koki. He was then in good health.

INFLUENZA in a severe form has prevailed among the officers and crews of the American Squadron of Evolution, now in the Mediterranean. There were 180 cases of the disease on board the Chicago alone.

AN official report issued by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the condition of the sown area of France is excellent in thirty-six departments, good in twenty-eight, fairly good in thirteen, medium in nine and bad in one.

THE Czar has given great offence to the French Government by granting a commission in the Russian Army to Prince Louis Napoleon. Every effort was made by the French Government to induce the Czar to refuse the commission.

MESSRS. VOISEN and Paul, on behalf of the German African Company, are founding commercial factories on the West Coast system. If this enterprise is successful it will destroy the monopoly of the British Indian merchants held for centuries.

KING FIRE'S VICTIMS.

Several People Burned to a Crisp in a Boston Tenement.

Noble Work of Rescue By Citizens and Firemen.

Nine strokes of the fire bells thrice repeated at eight minutes after midnight were the death knell of eleven human beings in Boston. The sound of the bells died away quickly, leaving the city in silence, and almost in less time than it takes to tell it the tragedy was over.

The victims were residents of the Italian quarter. Their abode was a three story brick building at 259 and 261 North street.

The lower floor front of the house was occupied by Morris Ruben, a dealer in second hand clothing, and the fire started in this store.

The flames were bursting from the front of the building when they were discovered, and while the apparatus was hurrying through the narrow streets en route to the scene Policemen Wise, Sullivan and O'Brien made gallant efforts to arouse the forty sleeping inmates of the upper floors.

Wise sprang up the stairs shouting, "Fire! Fire!" at the top of his voice. Every door that he could see in the blinding smoke he struck and kicked, continuing all the time to shout his warning cry. He reached the third floor and traversed that, but could go no further. His escape was almost cut off. He was compelled to run down two flights of stairs, grabbing, on his way, a child who stood in the entry. When he reached the outer door his clothing was almost in flames, his face was blistered and his hair and mustache singed. There he met the other policemen, who had been doing their share of the work.

There was no other warning to the poor creatures huddled like sheep in those small rooms, and men and women ran out into the streets half clad.

The firemen's ladders rescued two men and a woman from a third story window, and Protective Department Man Eugene Cummings got on the roof and carried a woman across to the adjoining building in safety. One party of firemen penetrated to the second floor and removed four badly burned persons to the street. Others were rescued while the work of extinguishing the fire was in progress. A few others jumped in their frenzy from the windows, escaping in most cases without serious harm, and running away without intimating that others were yet within the burning building, so that it was not until after one o'clock that the horrible truth was known.

The firemen who, with lanterns and a chemical stream ascended the charred stairway, knee deep in water, searching for any remaining vestiges of flame, came upon an appalling spectacle in the large attic room.

Under one of the windows crouched a human form, burned to a crisp almost, the cinder-covered face bearing the evidences of the last agony and with the hands clasped as if in prayer. In other parts of that top floor were seven more human forms, recognizable only by their shape, covered with cinders and ashes, naked and disclosing in several instances bruised and broken limbs. Seeing their escape from the floor below cut off, these fated beings had rushed blindly up to the large room and succumbed in vain efforts to climb out through the skylight.

The spectacle appalled even the stout-hearted firemen, and the undertakers shuddered before beginning the work to which they were at once summoned. The burned bodies were taken to a dance hall near by for identification, and then occurred another heartrending scene.

While it was in progress the bodies of two little children were found in the burned building. One was hidden under a bed and was fearfully charred, blackened and distorted by the flames.

The owner of the building is Lorenz Blargo. As to the origin of the fire there are various stories, all of an ugly character. It was said by citizens who were early at the scene that odor of kerosene was very perceptible on the stairway.

Another theory as to the cause of the fire is that it resulted from a kerosene lamp thrown in a drunken row. Albert Smith, who lived just in the rear of the burned building, says that just before midnight he heard a row in the back room of the burned house, and looking out saw three men quarreling. One man threw a lighted lamp at another; the flames followed, and Smith made haste to escape with his family. Partly emptied rum bottles and broken packs of cards were found about the ruins.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

YALE UNIVERSITY has established a Department of Music.

NEIL BURGESS, the actor, was at one time the proprietor of an art store.

"MR. BARNES of New York" will shortly be seen at the Grand Opera House, New York.

THE Berlin directory for 1890 contains the names of 121 directors of music and 53 firms of instrument makers.

ELSIE LESLIE, the child actress, has made a hit, apparently, in "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

BUFFALO BILL'S Wild West show has arrived at Naples with all well. It was caught in a great storm on the Mediterranean, coming from Barcelona.

HENRY PETTIT, the English dramatist, is writing a comedy, of which the scenes are to be laid in America. He is coming here in the spring to study localities.

SARAH BERNHARDT will unquestionably be seen as Jeanne d'Arc when she visits this country in the fall, and also probably as Cleopatra in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra."

EDWARD GRIEG, the Norwegian composer, is the rage at fashionable London musicales at present. His wife sings his Norse songs while he accompanies, and is greatly praised for pathos and simplicity.

M. GOUNOD, the famous musical composer, is a man of intense religious feeling. As he has grown older he has become more ascetic and exclusive in his habits, until to-day he lives almost the life of a hermit.

FRANCHETTI, the composer of "Asrael," is commissioned by the city of Genoa to write an opera with the title "Christopher Columbus," for the celebration of the discovery of America, to be performed in 1892.

THE present season has been a disastrous one on traveling theatrical companies. Chicago is swarming with actors, and the managers declare that such stagnation in the amusement business was never before known.

ONE of the principal features of the Drury Lane pantomime, which is to be presented at Niblo's, New York, in the spring is a "Shakespearean procession" in which all the chief characters of Shakespeare's plays are represented.

LATER NEWS.

THE debate in the New York Presbytery on the revision of the Confessional of Faith was closed by a lively tilt between Dr. Hall on one side and Dr. Hastings on the other.

WHILE Frank B. Wilson and Benjamin Townsend were fooling with a revolver at New Brighton, Penn., Wilson's brains were blown out. The boys were sixteen years old. Townsend was a son of Congressman Townsend.

DURING the dress parade of the school regiment at the Latin school, Boston, when an American flag was presented, five of the young boy soldiers fainted in the ranks and were carried off by their comrades.

A TRAIN wreck occurred six miles from Lancaster, N. H. The engineer, L. F. Crouch, was killed, and the fireman and brakeman badly injured.

LEANDER ANDERSON shot and killed Anne Carlson at Sioux City, Iowa, and then killed himself. Anderson was about 26 years old and the girl 16. She had not received his attentions with favor.

THE Indians representing the ten tribes of Chippewas held their council at Odanan, Wis. They say that the chiefs of the old tribes only ceded mineral rights to their lands to the Government, and did not give up the fee-simple under the treaties of 1834. They now claim land worth \$200,000.

It has been decided that Governor's Island will replace Castle Garden, New York, as the landing place of immigrants arriving in this country at the port of New York.

At Dietz, Prussia, the flywheel of a threshing machine burst while in rapid motion, killing five men.

SEVERAL Boulanger and socialist meetings were held in Paris, each of which ended in a free fight. Several persons were badly injured, some stoned and some stabbed.

THE Portuguese Government has authorized the opening of the entire Delagoa Bay Railway to the frontier of the Transvaal Republic. The road will be under the control of State officials.

A STATEMENT signed by Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, announced that Charles H. Leland, ex-President of the Sixth National Bank, of New York city, made arrangements by which the bank would resume business.

DANBURY, Conn., had the most destructive fire in the history of the place. Several blocks of stores were destroyed and many tenants had narrow escapes. Explosions occurred during the fire. Loss, about \$300,000.

THE steamer Waseland had a rough passage to New York from Antwerp. Her fourth officer and a quartermaster were swept overboard and lost.

ALFRED BROWN, a "professor of medicine," at Westchester, Penn., was convicted of practicing medicine without a diploma and using incantations and "voodoo" methods, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and \$70 fine.

REV. C. T. PHILLIPS, a Presbyterian minister of St. Louis, was assaulted by burglars in his study in the Presbyterian Church. He was beaten until he was unconscious and was then robbed. The burglars escaped.

THE plant of the Kansas City Packing Company and the Chase Refrigerator Company, of Kansas City, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$100,000.

DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN was taken seriously ill in Chicago, and was obliged to give up a lecture engagement there and return to his home in Brooklyn.

MRS. COPPINGER, eldest daughter of Secretary Baine, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Coppinger, Eighteenth Infantry, died in Washington of congestion of the brain, at her father's residence.

A CIRCUS in Lisbon was wrecked by the audience because of the presentation of a pantomime called "Portugal in Africa."

SENHOR RIBEIRO, the Brazilian Minister of Commerce, resigned, and was succeeded by Senhor Francisco Grizeiro.

In consequence of the rejection of the colonial budget and the condemnation of the Government's Acheen policy by the First Chamber of the State's General, the Dutch Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King.

A GOVERNMENT decree revising the banking law has just been issued at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. According to this, the republic will be divided into four banking districts, and the total issue of paper currency will be limited to 200,000,000 milreis.

A BANK CASHIER ROBBED.

He is Thrown Into the Street and Fatally Hurt.

J. B. Armstrong, Cashier of the Sumner County Bank, at Conway Springs, Kan., was attacked the other afternoon by a mob of 100 men and received fatal injuries. He was connected with a sugar mill at the place, and the company had promised farmers certain prices for cane and the employees in the factory certain wages. The farmers claim that \$28,000 is still due them, while the employees claim \$9000. Armstrong, in addition to being a member of the company failing to fulfill contracts, was the leading guarantor and used his influence to establish a credit for the company.

Trouble has been expected for some time, and at two o'clock the crowd called in front of the bank and one of the number invited Armstrong out. He complied with the request and a few minutes were spent in talking the matter over. The farmers and employees finally became so enraged that Armstrong was picked up, thrown out into the middle of the street, where there was a scurrilous to reach him to give a kick. It was suggested to hang him to a tree near by and he was carried there in an unconscious state, but cooler judgment finally prevailed. The bank property was not damaged beyond the breaking of a few windows. Some other persons in with Armstrong made haste to leave town.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE DIVINE WRITES A LETTER OF SALUTATION.

What He Has Seen Abroad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January, 1890.—On leaving America I addressed some words of farewell to my sermonic readers, and now, on my way home, I write this letter of salutation, which will probably reach you about the Monday that will find me on the Atlantic Ocean, from which I have completed the journey of inspection for which I came. Others may write a life of Christ without seeing the Holy Land. I did not feel competent for such a work until I had seen with my own eyes the sacred places; and so I left home and church and native country for a most arduous undertaking. I have visited all the scenery connected with our Lord's history. The whole journey has been to me a surprise, an amazement, a grand rapture or a deep solemnity. I have already sent to America my Holy Land observations for my "Life of Christ," and they were written on horseback, on muleback, on camelback, on ship's deck, by dim candle in tent, in mud hovels of Arab village, amid the ruins of old cities, on Mount of Beautitudes, on beach of Genesareth, but it will take twenty years of sermons to tell what I have seen and felt on this journey through Palestine and Syria.

All things have combined to make our tour instructive and advantageous. The Atlantic and Mediterranean and Adriatic and Aegean and Dardanelles and Marmora Seas have treated us well. Since we left New York we have had but half a day and one night of storm, and that while crossing Mount Hermon. But let only those in robust health attempt to go the length of Palestine and Syria on horseback. I do not think it is because of the unhealth of the climate in Holy Land that so many have sickened and died here or afterward as a result of visiting these lands, but because of the fatigues of travel. The number of miles gives no indication of the exhaustions of the way. A hundred and fifty miles to Palestine and Syria on horseback demand as much physical strength as four hundred miles on horseback in regions of easy journey. Because of the near two months of bright sunlight by day, and bright moonlight or starlight by night, the half day of storm was to us the more memorable. It was about noon of December 18 that the tempest struck us and drenched the mountains. One of the horses falls and we halt amid a blinding rain. It is freezing cold. Fingers and feet like ice. Two hours and three-quarters before encampment. We ride on in silence, longing for the terminus of today's pilgrimage. It is, through the awful inclemency of the weather, the only dangerous day of the journey. Slip and slide and tumble and climb and descend we must, sometimes on the horse and sometimes off, until at last we halt in the hovel of a village, and instead of entering camp for the night we are glad to find this retreat from the storm. It is a house of one story, built out of mud. My room is covered with a roof of goat's hair. A feeble fire mid-floor, but no chimney. It is the best house of the village. Arabs, young and old, stand around in wonderment as to why we come. There is no window in the room, but two little openings, one over the door and the other in the wall, through which latter opening I occasionally find an Arab face thrust to see how I am progressing. But the door is open, so I have some light. This is an afternoon and night never to be forgotten for its exposures and acquaintance with the hardships of what an Arab considers a luxurious apartment. I sat that night by a fire, the smoke of which, finding no appropriate place of exit, took lodgment in my nostrils and eyes. For the first time in my life I realized that chimneys were a luxury but not a necessity. The only adornments in this room were representations of two tree branches in the mud of the wall, a circle supposed to mean a star, a bottle hung from the ceiling, and about twelve identifications in the wall to be used as mantels for anything that may be placed there. This storm was not a surprise. Through pessimistic prophets we had expected that at this season we should have rain and snow and hail throughout our journey. For the most part it has been sunshine and tonic atmosphere, and not a moment has our journey been hindered. Gratitude to God is with us the dominant emotion.

Having visited the scenery connected with Christ's life I was glad to close my journey by passing through the apostolic lands and seas. You can hardly imagine our feelings as we came in sight of Damascus, and on the very road where Saul was unhorsed at the flash of the supernatural light. We did not want, like him, to be flung to the earth, but we did hope for some great spiritual blessing brighter than any noonday sun. Our long horseback ride was ended, for a carriage met us some miles out and took us to the city. The impression one receives as he rides along the walled gardens of the place are different from those produced by any other city. But we cannot describe our feelings as we entered the city about which we have heard and read so much, the oldest city under the sun, and founded by the grandson of Noah; nor our emotions as we pass through the street called Straight, along which good Ananias went to meet Saul; and by the site of the palace of Naaman the leper, and saw the river Abana, as yesterday we saw Pharpar, the rivers of Damascus that Naaman preferred to wash in rather than the Jordan. Strange and unique Damascus! It is worth while to cross the Atlantic to Europe to see it. Though it has been the place of battle and massacre, and of ancient affluence and splendor as well as to me its chief attraction arises from the fact that here the scales fell from Paul's eyes, and that chief of apostles here began that mission which will not end until heaven is peopled with ransomed spirits. So also I saw day before yesterday Patmos, where John heard the trumpets and the waves of the sea dashed to his feet, reminding him of the songs of heaven, "like the voice of many waters."

But this letter can only give a hint of the things we mean to tell you about when we get home, where we expect to go before this month is ended. I baptized by immersion in the Jordan an American whom we met, and who desired the solemn ordinance administered to him in the sacred waters. I rolled down from Mount Calvary or "place of a skull" a stone for the corner stone of our new Brooklyn tabernacle. We bathed in the "Dead Sea" and in "Gideon's Fountain," where his three hundred men lapped the water from their hands as they passed through; and we sailed on Lake Galilee and stood on Mount Zion and Mount Moriah and Mount Hermon, and I saw the place where the shepherds heard the Christmas anthem the night Christ was born; and have been at Nazareth, and Capernaum, and sat by "Jacob's Well," and saw Tel-el-Kebr of modern battle, and Megiddo of ancient battle, and where the Israelites crossed the desert, and slept at Bethel where one ladder was let down into Jacob's dream, but the night I slept there the heavens were full of ladders, first a ladder of clouds, then a ladder of stars, and all up and down the heavens were the angels of beauty, angels of consolation, angels of God ascending and descending; and I was on nearly all the fields of Herod, and Solomon-

ic, and Davidic, and Mosaic, and Abrahamic history. I took Rome, and Naples, and Athens, and Alexandria, and Cairo on the way out, and take the Greek Archipelago, and Constantinople, and Vienna on the way back. What more can God in His goodness grant me in the way of natural scenery, and classic association, and spiritual opportunity? Ah yes! I can think of something gladder than that He can grant me. Safe return to the people of my beloved flock, the field of my work, and the land where my fathers died, and in the dust of whose valleys I pray God I may be buried.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 9.

Lesson Text: "Childhood and Youth of Jesus," Luke ii., 40-52—Golden Text: Luke ii., 52—Commentary.

40. "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom." Having performed all things according to the law, Joseph and Mary returned to their humble home at Nazareth, there to abide. And there grew up this wonderful child of whom the angels sang and the shepherds testified, and whom the wise men came from the east to see and worship; whose advent had troubled the King and all Jerusalem, and for whom many little children had already laid down the lives (Matt. ii., 3, 10). This verse tells all we know of His life after the return to Nazareth until He grew and waxed strong. As to His body He grew and waxed strong (the Revised Version leaves out the words "in spirit") as any healthy child would. His body was flesh and blood, just like ours; He took such a body that in it He might die and thus destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil (Heb. ii., 14). He was born that He might die, that we being born again through Him might never die, but have eternal life for both soul and body. He was a wise child; one of His names is "The Wisdom of God" (I Cor. i., 24) and as a child something of this wisdom was seen in Him. In what way it was manifested we are not told, but we may imagine from what we often see in children who are thoughtful beyond their years.

"The grace of God was upon Him." The manifest blessing and power of God was upon Him even as a little boy; He was a holy child, and the same grace will be upon every boy and girl to-day who earnestly desires it, that they may glorify God.

41. "Now, His parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover." It is written in the law of Moses: "Three times thou shalt keep a feast unto Me in the year. * * * Three times in the year all thy males shall appear before the Lord God" (Ex. xxiii., 14-17). The passover was kept in the first month of the year, to commemorate the deliverance of Israel from the bondage of Egypt (Ex. xii., 1-7), and not only points backward to that deliverance, but also forward to a greater deliverance from all nations of the earth, when the passover shall be fulfilled in the kingdom of God (Jer. xxxi., 5-8; Luke xxi., 15, 16). The passover lamb was a type of this very Jesus, the true passover sacrifice (I Cor. v., 7). It is evident from our lesson and from I Sam. i., 3, 9, that the women as well as the men went up to at least some of these yearly feasts.

42. "And when He was twelve years old they went up to Jerusalem, after the custom of the feast." This was probably His first visit to Jerusalem since He had been there as an infant in His mother's arms; but often had the events of the first great passover been talked over at home, as well as the more ancient history of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the later events under Joshua, the Judges and the Kings.

43. "And when they had fulfilled the days." The passover was on the fourteenth day of the month at even, and the next day began the feast of unleavened bread, which continued seven days, so that the full time of the feast would be eight days (Lev. xxiii., 5). "The child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem." It seems strange that they should start for home without being sure that their boy was with them. They probably had such confidence in Him that they relied upon His keeping near them, not knowing or not understanding the higher call than theirs already dawning upon Him; or perhaps they did not think enough of Him, and their carelessness causes them to lose Him and gave them three days' anxious search.

44. "They sought Him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance." Here is another strange thing that His parents should think that such a child would prefer the company of kinsfolk or acquaintance to that of His own mother. There is evidently some neglect here on the part of Mary of the precious trust committed to her, which is all the more strange at such a time as this when she is just returning from this holy feast.

45. "They turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking Him." Having failed to find Him or obtain tidings of Him among their kinsfolk, they next retrace their steps to Jerusalem, full, no doubt, of anxious thoughts concerning Him. A day's journey they had gone without Him carelessly; a day's journey they retrace their steps sorrowfully. Do we ever go a day without fellowship with Him and wander away from Him, our hearts filled with other things? If so, let us not wonder if it takes more than a day's sorrowful seeking ere we again rejoice in Him.

46. "After three days they found Him in the temple." A day's seeking in the city, and finally they think of the temple, and there they find Him. Why did they not go right to the temple as soon as they reached the city? It looks as if Mary had forgotten Gabriel's words concerning this child, as if she did not know just who her child really was; as if, though outwardly keeping the feast of the Lord, she was not in fellowship with Him.

47. "And all that heard Him were astonished at His understanding and answers." They probably found one better versed in many things in the law than they were themselves, able to answer all their questions and to ask them many questions which puzzled them. He did not waste his time like the young people of to-day upon story papers and magazines, but, no doubt, confined himself to the one great book of the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms.

48. "Son, why hast Thou thus dealt with us? Behold, Thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing." This was the salutation of Mary when they found Him in the temple. He might have replied: "Why did you go off without me?" But we cannot think of Him ever saying anything impertinent or undutiful. In all His life He did no sin.

49. "And He said unto them, How is it that ye sought Me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (R. V.): "In my Father's house," or literally, "In the things of my Father." This is the first recorded utterance of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the one solitary recorded utterance of thirty years. "Thirty years, unknown, He trod Galilee's sequestered sod, yet He was the Son of God. Daily life, at Joseph's call; daily duties however small, yet He was the Lord of all." And is it not all summed up in that one statement "About my Father's business." "I do always those things that please Him" (John viii., 29) covers the thirty years at Nazareth as well as the three and a half years' public work.

50. "They understood not the saying." Unless we are walking very close with God, we will not understand His words. Mary had said, "Thy father and I have sought Thee." He replied, "I must be about my Father's business," but He spoke not of Joseph; from first to last He sets aside the paternity of Joseph. This is said to be the first "My Father" of human lips in reference to God, although there is something very near to it in Isa. lxiii., 16; lxiv., 8; Mat. ii., 10.

51. "He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them." Having acknowledged His surrender to God and to His will, He goes aside for eighteen years more and is subject to Mary and Joseph, and in all this He is still about His Father's business. His young people could only see that to be subject in all things to father and mother as to those whom God has placed over them, how much happier they would be.

52. "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." Verse 40 describes His life from His birth to the age of twelve, and this verse includes His life from twelve to thirty, while the word "Subject," covers the whole period. "Going and growing" (II Sam. v., 10, marg.) should describe the life of every Christian, and will if we earnestly seek to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. (II Pet. iii., 18).—Lesson Helper.

In his article on "The Beauty of Spanish Women," Henry T. Finck says: "If I were asked to state in one sentence wherein lies the chief advantage of Spanish women over those of other countries, and to what they chiefly owe their fame for beauty, I should say that, if a Spanish girl has round cheeks, and has medium-sized, delicately cut nose and mouth, she is almost certain to be a complete beauty; whereas, if an American or English girl has a good nose, mouth, and cheeks, the chances are still against her having a beautiful complexion, and fine eyes, hair, and teeth, which Spanish girls are always endowed with as a matter of course. But, over and above everything else, it is the unique grace and the exquisite femininity, unalloyed by any trace of masculine assumption or caricature, that constitutes the eternal charm of Spanish women."

DIVORCES, according to the report of the Commissioner of Labor, have been granted in this country for the following causes: "One woman was granted a divorce because her husband persisted in coming home at 10 o'clock at night and keeping her awake talking. This she called mental cruelty, and the court agreed with her. Another woman secured a divorce because her husband cut off her bangs by force, and still another because her spouse refused to cut his toe-nails. One wife's feelings were lacerated to the point of legal separation because her husband would not wash himself, thus causing her mental anguish. The sensibilities of another wife were outraged past cure because her husband said her sister was a thief. One man got a divorce because his wife didn't sew on his buttons."

TWO YOUNG Australian cyclists have just completed a twelve months' journey on their machines. Their route was through a portion of Australia, thence to Java, where they rode 250 miles. Taking steamer to Singapore, they rode to Penang. Again sailing to British Burmah, they went overland to Calcutta; thence to Bombay via Delhi, a trip of 2,000 miles. From India they shipped to Egypt and did Palestine. Entering Europe at Sicily they rode across Europe, and came out at Rotterdam. In England and Scotland they added the distance of 1,500 miles. The whole journey was done on ordinary bicycles, and, marvelous to relate, they did not have a single fall. Their whole luggage was a spare shirt and water proofs.

THERE is living at a point on East Bay, near Pensacola, a remarkable family of four boys and one young woman. The boys consider their sister to be one of themselves, she being in nearly every respect as handy as a boy should be and sharing the labors of her brothers. They can draw the lines of a ship, hew the timbers, build and launch her, and sail her around the world. They have done it and are doing it again. The schooner Axel, a fine little vessel which they built, is at present somewhere on the Gulf under command of one of the brothers, who is an expert navigator. The other brothers and sister are now engaged in building another and a larger vessel, which is well under way.

MORE than forty glass furnaces, not one of them three years old, are now in very successful operation within the Indiana natural gas territory, while iron and steel mills, potteries and brickworks, and a long list of factories, in which cheap power is a desideratum, have been built up on all sides with wonderful rapidity.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Artificial glaciers as a means of storing water for irrigation have been proposed.

Adolph Sutro of San Francisco is trying to solve the quinine problem on his estate by raising cinchona trees, from the bark of which quinine is extracted.

Miss Proctor of Lima, Ohio, has patented a process by which it is claimed 10,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas can be extracted from one barrel of Lima oil.

The mineral called turfa, or brazolina, lately discovered in Bahia, furnishes an oil akin to petroleum, a paraffine suitable for the manufacture of candles, and a good lubricating oil.

The hydrocarbon process of treating iron so that it will not corrode, is said to cost less than one-half of that of galvanizing, while the durability, under similar conditions, is considerably extended.

A method of treating pine leaves for the purpose of converting them into a pulp for the manufacture of a strong and superior paper by exposing the leaves to the action of steam under pressure has been successfully tried.

The peculiar odor of Russian leather which enables it to resist the ravages of insects, arises from the employment of an oil obtained by the dry distillation of the bark of the birch tree, the oil being worked into the flesh side of the leather by means of suitable tools.

Recent observations of the waters of Great Salt Lake prove conclusively that the statements made that no form of animal or plant life exists in the lake are erroneous. No fish or other large form of animal life has been discovered, but the presence of vegetable organisms in the lake may be considered a fact from the abundance of animal existences.

Dr. Alanus, leader of the German vegetarians, has abandoned the diet on the ground that a purely vegetable diet interferes with the proper functions of the arteries. The French physicians Monin and Trielli confirm this view, and say it causes chalky degeneration of the arteries on account of the too great preponderance of mineral salts.

Signor Schiaparelli, the eminent Milan astronomer, well known for his researches on the shooting stars and on the canals of the planet Mars, has announced that after ten years' investigation he has ascertained that Mercury has a rotation like that of the moon. Its rotation on its own axis and that round the sun synchronize, so that it always turns the same side to the sun, as the moon does to the earth.

The Economical Chinese.

The Chinese are pre-eminently economical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing waste or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a great deal. The universal diet consists of rice, beans, millet, garden vegetables and fish, with a little meat on high festivals.

Wholesome food in abundance may be supplied at less than a penny a day for each adult, and even in famine times thousands of persons have been kept alive for months on about a half-penny a day each. This implies the existence of a high degree of culinary skill in the Chinese.

Their modes of preparing food are thorough and various. There is no waste; everything is made to do as much duty as possible. What is left is the veriest trifle. The physical condition of the Chinese dog or cat, who has to live on the leavings of the family, shows this. They are clearly kept on starvation allowances.

Another example of careful, calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible that the contents may boil all the sooner, for fuel is scarce, and consists generally of nothing but the stalks and roots of the crops, which make a rapid blaze and disappear.

The business of gathering fuel is committed to children, for one who can do nothing else can at least pick up straws and leaves and weeds. In autumn and winter a vast army of fuel-gatherers spread over the land. Boys ascend trees and beat them with clubs to shake off the leaves; the very straws get no time to show which way the wind blows before they are annexed by some collector.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BY-AND-BY.

There's a little mischief-making E'fin, who is ever nigh, Thwarting every undertaking, And his name is By-and-by. What we ought to do this minute "Will be better done," he'll cry, If tomorrow we begin it, "Put it off," says By-and-by.

Those who heed his treacherous wooing Will his faithless guidance rue; What we always put off doing, Clearly we shall never do; We shall reach what we endeavor If on Now we more rely; But unto the realms of Never, Leads the pilot By-and-by.

WELL-TRAINED MONKEYS AND RATS.

An Italian with two remarkably well-trained monkeys and a family of trained white rats is coining money on the streets of this city. So well trained are the monkeys and rats that at the word of command one of the monkeys takes a rat in his arms in the same manner a mother would hold a baby. The other monkey plays the doctor, and not only does he look at the rat's tongue, but he pours water from a bottle into a tiny spoon and gives his patient a dose of medicine.

Both monkeys dress themselves without any assistance from their master in complete suits of clothes, even to the stockings and shoes, lacing up the latter and tying the strings neatly and securely. To prove the thoroughness of their training, the reporter was told to pick up the coat belonging to one of the monkeys and, unobserved by the animal, turn one of the sleeves inside out. This was done and the coat placed back again. The monkey after several attempts to put the coat on, took it entirely off, discovered and righted the turned sleeve and then angrily chattering at being interfered with, slipped on the garment and went on with his part of the show.—San Francisco Examiner.

UNCLE PHIL'S STORY.

"Tell us a story, Uncle Phil," said Rob and Archie, running to him.

"What about?" said Uncle Phil, as Rob climbed on his right knee and Archie on his left.

"Oh, about something that happened to you," said Rob.

"Something when you were a little boy," said Archie.

"Once when I was a little boy," said Uncle Phil, "I asked my mother to let Roy and myself go and play by the river."

"Was Roy your brother?" asked Rob.

"No; but he was very fond of playing with me. My mother said yes; so we went and had a good deal of sport."

"After a while I took a shingle for a boat and sailed it along the bank. At last it began to get into deep water, where I couldn't reach it with a stick. Then I told Roy to go and bring it to me."

"He almost always did what I told him, but this time he did not. I began scolding him and he ran towards home."

"Then I was very angry. I picked up a stone and threw it at him as hard as I could."

"O Uncle Phil!" said Archie.

"Just then Roy turned his head and it struck him right over his eye."

"O Uncle Phil!" cried Rob.

"Yes, it made him stagger. He gave a little cry and lay down on the ground."

"But I was still angry with him. I did not go to him, but waded into the water for my boat."

"But it was deeper than I thought. Before I knew it I was in a strong current. I screamed as it carried me down stream; but no men were near to help me."

"But, as I went down under the deep waters, something took hold of me and dragged me towards shore. And when I was safe on the bank I saw it was Roy. He had saved my life."

"Good fellow! Was he your cousin?" asked Rob.

"What did you say to him?" asked Archie.

"I put my arms around the dear fellow's neck and cried, and asked him to forgive me."

"What did he say?" asked Rob.

"He said 'Bow, wow, wow!'"

"Why, who was Roy, anyway?" asked Archie, in great astonishment.

"He was my dog," said Uncle Phil—"the best dog I ever saw. I have never been unkind to a dog or to any other animal since, and I hope you never will be."—Our Little Ones.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON. SWOPE & THOMPSON, Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR, \$1.00 SIX MONTHS, .50 THREE MONTHS, .25 For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON had a visitation on Monday morning which caused an excitement not equaled since the shooting of President Garfield. It was occasioned by the burning of the fine mansion of Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy. The secretary was sick abed and was asphyxiated by the smoke but he was rescued. Mrs. Tracy jumped from a second story window and sustained injuries which resulted fatally. Miss Mary F. Tracy and her French maid were suffocated and badly burned before the bodies were recovered. Mrs. Wilmerding, another daughter, jumped from a window, with her child, and sustained a broken wrist and some severe bruises, but her injuries are not fatal.

THE Pennsylvania railroad within a month expects to have the plans completed for a monument, which will be erected near Bordentown, to designate the location of the first mile of railroad laid in New Jersey. That first mile belonged to the old Camden and Amboy railroad, the first incorporated in the state. It afterward joined the Delaware Canal Company, and extraordinary privileges were granted the lines by the Legislature to protect them from competition. Within three years, however, a dozen rival corporations had sprung up, with the announced intention of paralleling most of the Camden and Amboy's route from New York to Philadelphia. A compromise was made by the formation of the United Railroads of New Jersey, which built the line from New York to New Brunswick, where connection was made with the Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia. The Camden and Amboy is now the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania. The engineer who ran the first locomotive over the first mile of railroad is still living. His name is Isaac Dripps, and he recently visited Bordentown to point out the spot where the rails were laid. The engine was built by the Stephensons, was named the "John Bull," and had been brought over from England in sections, which were landed at Philadelphia and ferried over the Delaware to Bordentown in a sloop. Members of the Legislature were present at the trial trip when Isaac pulled the lever, after a warning toot, and the clumsy machine started down the wooden tracks, which were covered on the face with a tire of cast iron. After the engine came a flat car, with a water barrel mounted upon it, and connected with the engine by a leather hose made by the village cobbler. The "John Bull" was put into active service when the main line was opened and allowed to make as much as ten miles an hour when the road was clear. This was only as far back as 1834. A feature of the monument will be the introduction into the design of the original spikes and plates forming the railroad, and which have been carefully preserved for the purpose.

Don't worry. Remember that care once killed a cat, and if it can kill an animal with nine lives, how much more easily it can kill you with only one.

COMMUNICATED.

Your recent comments on the case of W. Seely Hopkins caused me to think seriously of another similar class of fiends in human shape, and their name is legion. I refer to the men, if men they may be called, who with the cunningness and deceit of his satanic majesty in order to satisfy the inordinate desire of their evil lusts, willingly lure from the paths of virtue the innocent and unsuspecting young ladies of the land, and cause many to enter and lead a life of shame; some to be slighted, forsaken and disrespected for life, others to accept the hands of men far below their equals and thus live a life of misery and distress; and still others to brood over their misfortune and pine away and die; thus giving their lives for the ones they loved, and who through their deception and false pretensions had been their murderers. But what has been the case of the fiends? Under the present law, they have been brought into our so called courts of justice, and too often through the ability of able counsel and weak district attorneys, they have been turned out not guilty under the law. And too often has it been the case that public sentiment by respecting the guilty has upheld the verdict of the jury to the great injury of society. If they should be found guilty they spend a few days in jail and come out and are respected by too many as though they had not committed even a small crime, while the unfortunate ones have to carry the evidence of their misstep in their arms where every one can behold it, But I am glad to note that a radical change has come over the minds of the people. The men who are the guilty ones as a rule are being censured and dropped by their former associates and have the finger of scorn pointed at them to aid what little conscience they may have in making their lives miserable. While sympathy for the unfortunate flows almost as free as the water runs, it begins to look as though it might not be long until the one who lures a young lady from her home or deceives her in the manner above referred to will be hounded down and summary justice meted out to him. SUBSCRIBER.

Cass and Tod.

James O. Heaton will soon become a commercial traveler for a hardware firm in Philadelphia.

Miss Lucy Henderson, daughter of James Henderson, was married Thursday, 30th ult., to Harry C. Hayter, at Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Hayter is proficient in music and has been teaching in Wisconsin for several years. Loved in the home circle and by all the Cassville people, their good wishes go with her. Her home will be established in Shawano, Wis.

The Tod township school board hold stated meetings at the Chestnut Grove school house once a month, where the nine teachers meet them, have their reports examined, and receive orders for their considerable pittances. County Commissioner Griffith and ex-commissioner Evans, of Tod township, will soon have large new bank barns to show evidence of prosperity. Griffith is now building and Evans will soon begin.

Frederick Heeter, an aged citizen who lived at Trough Creek church, died Sunday morning, 2nd inst., and was buried in the Trough Creek cemetery, Tuesday morning. He was about 84 years of age and had lived in the valley all his life. Not being well acquainted with his history, I am unable to give any of it. Allison Heeter, of Mapleton, is his son.

Mrs. Caroline Edwards is dangerously ill at the home of her son-in-law, J. Lynn Houck.

Martin Stever's death, which occurred Friday morning, 31st ult., takes away a most useful citizen. His life was full of good deeds to his neighbors and they will all miss him. He was buried Monday afternoon in the Cassville cemetery. He was aged about 40 years.

Prof. J.W. Hughes, a former principal of Cassville Seminary, now of Everett, Pa., has been elected to a professorship in Shippensburg Normal school.

Quite a number of families in Cassville are using onions as a grippe preventive.

One of the post offices along the Casville-Broad Top route is guarded by a large ferocious dog. A genuine cause of fear to the mail carrier and many patrons of the office. The writer

was at one time bitten by him and hears of others that have been bitten. We are happy to say that several persons have cold lead in store for the attack. The owner is a clever man and if he could realize the sensation of dread some people have for cross dogs he would not allow this one to run loose where so many people are compelled to go.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD.		
Passenger	Way	Altoona Accommodation		Sea Shore Express	Mail	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	10 45	
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 13
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompson's	10 25	5 28	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 53	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	10 08	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	10 12	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	10 18	Elizabeth Fur	7 16	2 11	
7 45	1 45	10 30	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily. Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 5:10 p. m., daily. Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11:30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12:40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD. New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH		STATIONS.	NORTH	
Mail	Expr's		Fast	Day
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McCon's	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesburg	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entrioken	5 45	11 40
7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations. Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m. GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH		STATIONS.	NORTH	
No. 10	Mixed		No. 7	Mixed
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00
6 59	11 56	Cook's	9 11	6 13
6 21	11 48	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21
6 15	11 42	Cole's	9 24	6 27
5 40	11 07	Saltillo	9 54	6 57
5 20	10 58	Three Springs	10 01	7 05
5 08	10 42	*Beersville	10 14	7 20
4 52	10 27	Rockhill	10 27	7 35
4 22	9 54	Shirley	10 43	7 55
4 12	9 45	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05
3 54	9 25	Mount Union	11 05	8 25

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m. Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 14	No. 12		No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vally	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations. A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Mount Union.

Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, sister of Isaac Taylor, with whom she makes her home, was 81 years old on Wednesday last. Mrs. Taylor gave one of her famous dinners in honor of the occasion, which was highly enjoyed by all.

Charles Stratford moved into his new marble yard the first of the month. He tore down the old building on the corner, thus improving the appearance of that locality.

Rev. Mrs. Campbell has for the past week been suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the heart.

The plasterers are on the house of Mr. Carl Wharton, on Shirley street. Mr. Wharton thinks he can move into it by the middle of March.

J. F. Stratford and family arrived here, on Friday last, from Kansas. They are tired of the west and will move to Bellwood where Mr. Stratford intends putting up a marble yard.

It was our privilege to enjoy a private concert by the Misses Smelker and Mr. Geo. Spanogle, one night last week. They make a very fine trio. Miss Cora is an adept with the guitar, and Miss Eva fully understands how to make the organ speak out in strains of beautiful harmony while to hear Mr. Spanogle with his violin is to wish for a repetition.

The many friends of Rev. Mr. Campbell were pleased with the privilege of listening to a sermon from him Sunday morning. We are glad to see him making such rapid improvement.

Rev. Mrs. I. N. Moorhead has been spending a few days visiting friends here. She is stopping with Grandpap Moorhead.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Philadelphia, spoke to a very large and attentive audience in the M. E. church, Sunday night, on the subject of missions. She handled the subject in a masterly manner.

Let the old, old "chestnut" be not brought to the minds of the people, we will inform you that the grunting-hog did not see his shadow on Sunday.

THE SUN FOR 1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN's opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN's fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Daily, per month.....\$0.50
Daily, per year..... 6.00
Sunday, per year..... 2.00
Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8.00
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 0.70
Weekly Sun, one year..... 1.00

Address, THE SUN, New York.

Stage Route -BETWEEN- Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited. J. H. RINDLAUB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. NUMER, Dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of George T. Numer, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE W. YOCUM, Hunt'd'n, Pa., Jan 7, '90. Administrator.

Subscribe for "The Item."

NEXT WEEK

We will announce OUR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

Watch for it! Respectfully,

Thos. S. Johnston, OPERA HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 5, 1890.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer—
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter, W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—E. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope, V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, —
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7:00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 189, meets second Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Sarah J. Stubbs, N. G.; Miss Nannie Swope, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Alfred Lamberson, President; A. L. Morgan, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 2, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacons, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Whooping cough circulates in Mill Creek.

—Some of Cassville's people have the mumps.

—Harry Carothers, of Mill Creek, is able to be round again.

—Mrs. Mary Wright, of Calvin, is seriously ill of catarrhal fever.

—A young son arrived at the residence of Albert White last week.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church is still in progress and much interest is manifested.

—Marshall Yocum has purchased G. W. Wright's store room and has leased the same to Philip McLaughlin.

—Jere, son of Michael Broombaugh, has been very ill for several weeks with pneumonia, the result of la grippe.

—Dr. N. H. Miller, of Osceola Mills, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

—On and after February 10, a flag station will be established on the Pennsylvania railroad at Horningford, seventy miles west of Harrisburg.

—Levi Anderson, of Three Springs, has been granted a pension, and Alex M. Ross, of McAlevy's Fort has been favored with an increase.

—Oliver Brown, of Colfax, is dangerously ill with pneumonia. On Sunday his condition was much improved but he was worse on Monday.

—Mrs. Bertha Leitzell, of Jersey Shore, arrived in town on Monday evening and will spend a few days as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Maggie Hall.

—Bruce K. Landis, of Mill Creek, one of Huntingdon county's very successful teachers, was a visitor to Mapleton last Thursday evening.

—A local institute will be held at Mount Union, Friday evening and Saturday of this week. No publication of the programme has yet been made.

—F. R. Dell, of Everett, spent Sunday with his many friends and former neighbors in Mapleton. He is largely engaged in the paper wood business.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

Many of the delegates elected to the county convention now in session at this place have been unable to put in an appearance on account of the prevailing influenza. The sessions yesterday were mostly taken up with enrollment of delegates and the hearing of reports from local unions. Last night a very interesting entertainment was given by the young folks, many of whom were very young children. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. C. L. Benscoter, president of the union at this place, which was responded to by Miss Jessie Bathurst, of the Mount Union Y's. The state officers present were much pleased with the music and the manner in which the little folks acquitted themselves. Mr. Thompson certainly deserves much credit for his excellent management of the entertainment.

The programme for to-day is as follows:
Wednesday Morning.
Wednesday, 9:30, a. m., devotional service, led by Mrs. Wm. H. Woods, of Huntingdon. Reports of local unions and superintendents of departments. 12 o'clock, noontide, Hour of Prayer.
Wednesday Afternoon.
2, p. m., devotional service, led by Mrs. Mary Blair, of Huntingdon. 2:30, reports of committees; unfinished business.
Wednesday Evening.
7, p. m., public address, "The Crusade," by Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler. MRS. F. B. WHARTON, Pres't.
MRS. R. B. WESTBROOK, Cor. Sec'y.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. H. E. Dell.

Dora M., wife of H. E. Dell, of this place, and daughter of George Chilcote, of Smith valley, died at her home on Main street, Thursday evening, January 30, 1890, about 5:30 o'clock. About two months ago, she had an attack of typhoid fever, from which she had about recovered, when she became a victim of la grippe which resulted in pneumonia, causing her death at the time above stated. She was married to H. E. Dell in December, 1882, the result of the union being two children, one aged six years and the other five months. She was aged 28 years, 4 months, and 27 days. About a year ago, she united with the M. E. church, and lived an upright, consistent Christian life. She was a dutiful wife, a devoted mother, and a kind neighbor. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Bowman's chapel, in Smith valley, last Sunday, and, although the weather was disagreeable, a very large concourse of sorrowing friends accompanied the remains to their last resting place. Rev. C. L. Benscoter officiated at the services, taking as his text for the discourse the words found in II Samuel 12: 23. Besides the husband and two children, her father, four sisters, and one brother survive her. The ITEM tenders sympathy to the bereaved friends.

John Read.

John Read, a well known druggist of Huntingdon died suddenly last Wednesday night. He had been suffering from a slight attack of la grippe and retired early. About ten o'clock a fall was heard in his room. His daughter hastened up stairs and found her father lying unconscious on the floor. He was still breathing, but unable to speak, and before medical aid could be summoned he was dead.

Mr. Read was born in Philadelphia, May 29, 1819. When he was one year old his parents removed to Huntingdon, where his father engaged in the drug business. Mr. Read was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college at the age of 21, and one year later he entered into partnership with his father at the same stand, on Penn street, now occupied by the firm of John Read & Sons. Mr. Read was in active business fifty years. He was highly esteemed for his genial qualities of heart, and numbered his friends wherever he was known. He leaves surviving him a wife and four children—Carleton, Thomas, Harry, and Maggie. The three former are members of the firm of which their father was the head. Thomas Read, James S. Read and Mrs. Annie M. Saundress, of Ohio, are the surviving brothers and sister of the deceased. Mr. Read was formerly postmaster at Huntingdon and was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Local Institute.

Programme for a local institute, to be held at Mill Creek, Feb. 15, 1890:

1. "Written Language Work"—Miss Anna Lightner, Miss Cassie Shingler, Prof. L. S. Shimmel.
2. "Penmanship."—N. Hetrick, Miss Louie Hoover.
3. "Modes of hearing recitations."—Miss Flora Himes, J. B. Boring, A. B. Dieffenbach.
4. "Busy Work."—Miss Fannie Isenberg, Miss Lottie E. Spiese.
5. Moral Responsibility of the teacher."—E. M. Hamilton, Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, Miss Lettie Chilcott.
6. "How to make original thinkers of our pupils"—B. P. Steele, Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, H. A. Thompson.
7. "History and Geography."—B. S. Landis, Miss Rebecca Isenberg, I. N. Swope.

On Friday evening Feb. 14, an educational meeting will be held, at which Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh will give a lecture and addresses will be made by others. All teachers are invited to attend.
COMMITTEE.

Keep in the Cupboard.

Now that "La Grippe" or Influenza, is so prevalent, it is well to keep a bottle of Downs' Elixer in the medicine cupboard, ready for immediate use. It is very efficacious in warding off the disease, and will afford immediate relief when the disease makes its appearance, besides very materially shortening the time which it will naturally run. This used in connection with Arnica Oil Liniment rubbed on the chest, will greatly mitigate the unpleasant features of the ailment.

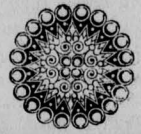
—Mr. John G. Gillam and Miss Effie M. Parker were united in marriage at Altoona, by Rev. J. F. Hartman, pastor of Christ's second Lutheran church, Thursday evening, January 30, 1890, at 4 o'clock. The ceremony took place at the parsonage, 1112 Seventh avenue, and but a few guests were present. Both the bride and groom are well known throughout this neighborhood, Mr. Gillam as a prosperous merchant, a reliable man and a good citizen, and his bride as one of Mapleton's best young ladies,—in all things a noble woman. The ITEM extends congratulations to the young couple and wishes them a happy and prosperous journey through life. We are glad to know they will make their home in Mapleton. The band tendered them a serenade on Monday evening.

—Do you wish to buy a cyclopedia? Children are prone to ask questions and one is very frequently reminded of the trite saying that it is easier to ask questions than to answer them. A cyclopedia is a very convenient thing to have about the house and any of our readers who feel the need of such a work will make no mistake in purchasing Alden's manifold. Copies of this super-excellent work may be seen at this office. The price is very low, the print is good and the subject matter will not suffer in comparison with the high-priced cyclopedia in the market. It is a dictionary, a library, a *multum in parvo*. John B. Alden is doing a good work by placing this valuable book within the reach of all. See advertisement and call and see a specimen volume.

—It is not many years ago people traveled on horse back or by stages; now fifty miles an hour is not fast enough for them. Formerly people wrote letters that were weeks in reaching their destination; now the telegraph flashes thought around the world. Formerly doctors bled their patients for nearly every complaint; now they use advanced science of the highest order. In earlier days girls ran races around their parents' residences, but now they run races around the world and accomplish the task in seventy-two days.

—T. M. Logan arrived home from Blair county on Saturday and will remain until to-day. He informs us that in their prospecting they sank a shaft thirty-five feet deep and drifted therefrom. Fourteen feet in this side drift they discovered a live frog. Instances of this kind are rare but are, nevertheless, well authenticated. He also tells us that they have tested the sand over an area of three miles and find it of a superior quality and easily mined. He feels much encouraged by the prospect.

—Benjamin F. Lytle, a railroad carpenter whose home is at Mill Creek was so unfortunate as to have his right arm crushed by a timber falling on it while he was at work at Neff's bridge, west of Petersburg last Wednesday afternoon. The member was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Drs. G. W. Simpson and A. B. Brumbaugh. Mr. Lytle is aged 35 years and was but recently married.



FEBRUARY 1, 1890

We will personally assume the management of the store on Main street, near the depot. Am closing out business at Altoona and will devote all my time to the Mapleton store, striving to supply the wants of my customers.

Do you trade in Mapleton? If not, why not?

DO YOU KNOW there is a better market in Mapleton than in any other town in the Juniata Valley?

DO YOU KNOW there is no cheaper place to buy whatever you need than at Mapleton?

DO YOU KNOW that Gillam keeps the freshest stock of goods in the county?

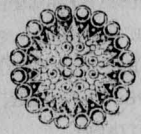
DO YOU KNOW that Gillam sells cheaper than any of his competitors.

DO YOU KNOW that Gillam allows no stock to accumulate on his hands.

These and many other things you ought to know and if you will call at Gillam's store you will learn that these and many other things are exactly so.

Give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.



After the Storm.
The wildest storm must spend its force,
The baffled winds pause with a moan,
For sunshine struggling through the mist
Clasps the tired earth in shining zone.
So stormy grief will rob of light
The soul that prays for morning's dawn,
Through black despair in deepest night,
Till hope, and love, and life seem gone.
'Tis then the morning's golden splendor
Dispels the gloom, illumines the way,
Whilst dreamy voices, low and tender,
Whisper, sad heart, behold a perfect day!
—Chicago Journal.

LOTTY'S ADVENTURE.

I was quite young when I went out to service—only sixteen—and I was quite frightened at the idea of going among the grand folks; but father had not left much, except debts and mortgages, when he died, and mother was feeble, and there were all the little children to be taken care of; and Neighbor Ford told me that they wanted a parlor-maid at the court.

"There ain't so much to do," said Farmer Ford, "and twelve dollars a month."

"But a servant!" said mother, and she put her black stuff apron to her eyes and began to cry in that weak, uncertain way she had.

"We're all of us servants, Lydia, to the Lord," said Neighbor Ford. "And if every one of us does his duty in the state of life where it pleases God to put us, there ain't nothing more to be expected."

"Mother," said I, "only think of it! Twelve dollars a month. How much it will help us! Oh, mother, I am so glad!"

"The child looks at it right," said Neighbor Ford. "She's got more sense than you have, Lydia!"

So I went to Christall Court. There was a housekeeper there, and a butler, and seven servants besides me, and I soon learned to perform the duties of my place neatly and well.

Mrs. Christall's maid used to give me many useful hints—she was a quiet, substantial Englishwoman whom the family had brought from foreign parts with them. But her brother fell ill, and she went home to nurse him, and there came a fine French mademoiselle in her place, whom they called Mademoiselle Veronique. She spoke two or three different languages, dressed hair like a fashion plate, altered over Mrs. Christall's bonnets and dresses until her wardrobe seemed twice as large and varied, and had a score of other accomplishments at her finger ends. Mrs. Christall said she was "a perfect treasure;" the old housekeeper laughed until her sides ached, at Veronique's stories; the footman fell deeply in love with her, and all the other maids copied her dresses, repeated her smart sayings, and strove, in various ways, to imitate her. But I kept quietly aloof. Somehow I was afraid of Mademoiselle Veronique. She had great, luminous green eyes like those of a cat; she showed her teeth, in glistening double rows, when she laughed, and, although she was always priding herself on her complexion, I am quite sure it was powder and pain.

She came smiling to me one night—it was of a Sunday evening, I remember, when I was sitting by the window reading my hymn-book, and wondering what mother and the children were doing. "Here is my petite Lottee," she said. "The shy bird who shrinks away from me always. But I have eyes, Lottee, and I have already made myself to perceive that you are very pretties. Ah! Say I not the truth? And you shall put a rose in those brown braids, Lottee, and dance tonight. Peter is going, and Felix and Amanda; and the coachman, who proves himself most amiable, will take us in the wagonette." "But it is Sunday evening," said I. Mademoiselle Veronique made a grimace.

"We are not Puritans, Lottee," said she. "We have all been to the church today. Why not make a little simple enjoyment tonight, like the peasants of ma belle Normandie? Madam dines out; the children, with their good, heavy-headed nurse, will be asleep."

"Dad Mrs. Christall say—"

"Madame knows nothing—absolutely nothing," reiterated Veronique, impatiently. "Are we poor servants to be always slaves? Come, ma petite. The good Felix especially wishes to dance with you, and I have promised him that you will be there."

Felix was the upper gardener who was in charge of the green-houses and

graperies; a spare, livid-faced, little man, whom I especially disliked.

"It is Sunday evening," said I; "I do not wish to go. I have been brought up to spend Sunday evening quietly at home."

And Mademoiselle Veronique's persuasions, flatteries and blandishments were in vain.

They all went. I could hear them returning at one o'clock in the morning, tiptoeing past my bedroom door; and their descriptions of the festive gathering at the breakfast-table next day were enthusiastic in the extreme.

"There's to be a hop Friday night week," said Felix, "with a band from Manchester. Lotty will go this time. I am quite certain, if I ask her; and Mr. and Mrs. Christall will be in New York that night for the Charity Ball."

I looked gravely at him.

"Do you think it will be right, Felix?" said I.

"Oh, bah!" Mademoiselle Veronique interjected, with extreme disgust.

"I'm quite sure there can be nothing wrong about it," said Felix.

"Then, why do you not ask Mrs. Christall boldly to let you go?" I questioned.

They looked blankly at one another—and before they could answer, Mrs. Hood, the housekeeper, came in, and a signal for silence was passed around.

"Friday night week!" It came before we knew it, almost. Mr. and Mrs. Christall went to the Charity Ball, the latter so superbly dressed that the servants gathered in a little group behind the butler's pantry door to see her go out in her diamonds and pink silk. Old John, the elder coachman, was to wait at Slington station to bring them back at 3 o'clock—the other coachman, Thompson, was in league with Veronique and her friends, and was to harness up the wagonette as soon as the coast was fairly clear for Veronique, Hatty, Julia and Felix.

"And Lotty might go, too, if she only would," said Hatty, reproachfully.

"I don't think it's right," said I.

Mrs. Hood had gone to see her daughter at Slington, leaving the house in Julia's charge, for Julia had been there some time and was regarded as quite trustworthy; the old butler always went to bed at nine; so that when the wagonette was off I was the only person left about the place. And I had hardly seated myself by the fire with needlework before there came a tap at the door.

I started, for I was nervous and easily frightened, and the house seemed unnaturally large and lonesome in the quiet evening silence. It was a little boy—a stunted, big-eyed creature—whom I did not remember to have seen in the neighborhood before.

"Are you Letty Lee?" he asked.

"Yes," I answered, in surprise.

"It's your mother," said he. "She's fell on the ice and broke her leg. She wants you right off."

"How did it happen?" I cried, bursting into tears. "Who told you?"

"I can't stay," said he. "They've sent me for a doctor, and I ain't to delay a second."

And off he scudded, his small figure seeming to lose itself in the black masses of evergreen on the lawn.

What was I to do? I knew that Johnson, the butler, slept like a log of wood, and there was no one else about the house.

"I can just run down home and be back in half an hour," thought I. So I locked the door, saw that the fire was all right, and started off across the dark copses and frozen fields.

At the mill I saw a light burning, and stopped to inquire of old Mr. Dawson, whose wife was our nearest neighbor, as to the extent of the accident.

"Is mother much hurt?" said I. He looked amazed, and I proceeded to explain myself more fully.

"They've fooled you, my girl," said he. "I've just come from there—and your mother's as well and sound as ever she was in her life."

A sudden light seemed to flash across me. Something was wrong. There was some under-current of malicious purpose hidden under all this tissue of falsehood. And I saw in the eyes of Harry Dawson, the miller's tall son, who stood beside me, that he, too, shared my ideas.

"Father," said he, "all isn't right. Call the Ford lads. Let us go up to Christall Court with Lotty."

"Oh?" said Mr. Dawson. "You don't suspect—"

"I don't know what I do suspect,

father," said Harry, hurriedly buttoning his coat. "But I know all isn't as it should be."

We came up to the Court, a little band of us, in the frozen silence of the winter night, and found that it was as Harry Dawson had suspected. Christall Court was in the possession of three men whose tools, scattered around, proclaimed them to be professional burglars, while the poor old butler, fast asleep at the top of the house, never dreamed that aught was amiss. But, expert as were these thieves, the sturdy strength and superior numbers of our party were too much for them. They were overpowered and bound—and when the wagonette came home with its load of cross and sleepy servants, it served to carry the captives to the county jail.

It proved that one of them was Veronique's brother—and that the Frenchwoman herself was in league with them. Veronique left the country, abruptly; all the other servants, except Mrs. Hood, Old John and the butler, were discharged—and I am Mrs. Christall's own maid, now.

To be sure, it isn't much of an adventure, but such as it is, I have told it as plainly as I could remember.—*The Ledger.*

Thirsty Travelers' Tree.

A European traveler, on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied his water-flask and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party when he should be able to obtain water.

"Any time you like it," said the native, smiling.

The European saw no signs of springs or water; but the native conducted him to a group of tall, palm-like trees, standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest, with straight trunks and bright green, broad leaves growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admiringly at the tree.

"You think it is a fine tree," said the native, "but I will show you what it is good for."

He pierced the root of one of the leaf stems at the point where it joined the tree with his spear, whereupon a stream of clear water spouted out which the European caught in his water can, and found cool, fresh and excellent to drink.

The party having satisfied their thirst and taken supper, the native who had spoken went on.

"This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the travelers' tree."

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains," asked the white man. "Is it taken up from the soil?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "The leaves drink in the rain that falls on them and when it has passed all through them it becomes very pure and sweet."

The Earth Growing Larger.

The earth, traveling in its orbit around the sun and onward through the entire solar system around some unknown and still greater centre of attraction, is constantly traversing new regions of space, which it depletes of meteoric dust and meteorites, thus steadily—no matter how slowly—increasing in diameter. Now let this growth continue till the earth has just twice the attractive power which it now possesses, we should then have twice the number of meteorites and double the quantity of dust falling annually upon it than now.

Fortunately for our heads, the earth has not yet attained very formidable dimensions, but we may look upon it as an established fact that it constantly gains in weight, and that in proportion to such gain its attractive power steadily increases.

The attractive force of the sun is so enormous that a perpetual hail of meteorites and a torrent of dust particles must rush upon it from all directions, and some of the foremost observers are now of opinion that these falling bodies are the sole cause of the sun's heat.

In the light of this theory our earth is a young and growing, not an old and dying planet; a planet with a future, which ought to be cheerful news to all of us, although we shall not live to reap the benefit of it, and the sun, far from being on its last legs as an expiring luminary, is steadily gaining in heat and lighting capacity.—*American Geologist.*

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A sheet of cork one pound in weight will support the body of a man in water.

The other day a bear left one of his paws in a steel trap near Hollidaysburg, Penn.

It requires twenty-two volumes to register the different cattle brands of Arizona.

One sheet of paper recently made was eight feet wide and seven and three-quarters miles long.

Over 2,000,000 quinine pills, weighing about a ton, have been consumed by the people of Boston in ten days.

The Reading railroad company has issued an order requiring all its uniformed employes to keep their coats buttoned.

The women of Milford, Me., have presented to the town a hall which they paid for themselves by giving entertainments and fairs.

There is a queerly matched couple in Atlanta, Ga. The husband weighs 130 pounds and the wife 300 pounds. When they were married the man weighed 150 pounds and the woman 120.

In the stock yards at Kansas City, Mo., a mule and a horse engaged in a kicking match, and the mule was out-kicked. The attendants had to turn the hose on the combatants in order to separate them.

William Hammond, of Wilkesbarre Heights, Penn., aged seventy-nine, has worked continuously in coal mines for over seventy years, having commenced with his father in Wales when he was eight years old. He is hale yet.

Born and raised in a Chinese tea-drinking establishment, a Chinaman in Philadelphia says the only way to make tea is to pour the boiling water on the leaves, stirring them briskly at the same time. It should be served after allowing merely time to settle. The whole operation takes only a minute.

A Japanese surgeon advertises as follows: "Surgery and bone-setting have been practiced successfully by my ancestors for the past seven generations. Indeed, I may claim to a certain amount of their accumulated experience transmitted to me in writings and otherwise."

While the crops on the Ricker farm, in East Nittany Valley, Penn., were being thrashed, a chicken was found under the sheaves of wheat in one of the mows where it had been since the grain was placed there—on the 15th day of July. The chicken had lived all that time without food or water, and weighed when it was found considerably less than one pound, though still alive.

La Grippe.
At present epidemic on this continent, as well as on the continent of Europe, the precursor of Pneumonia and other fatal diseases, is principally a Catarrhal inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the upper air passages. It commences suddenly, and is generally attended with an extreme degree of debility, with high fever from the commencement; marked pain in the head, shoulder and limbs, and oppression of the chest, severe cough and little expectoration, with a loss of appetite and sometimes diarrhoea; in the course of a few days, follow at times free expectorations and copious perspirations.

The disease must be driven out of the system in the first stages and not allowed to develop into others of a more serious nature, which may become fatal. To do this the most simple agent may be found in Radway's Ready Relief (and where there is not diarrhoea), Radway's Pills. Take two to four of Radway's Pills before retiring at night, swallow thirty to sixty drops of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water; rub well, applied by the hand, Radway's Ready Relief to the head, throat, chest, shoulders, back or limbs, wherever the pain is felt; get into a good sweat, cover up well, and avoid catching fresh cold. If not entirely cured, repeat the following night.

This treatment used before in similar epidemics, has cured thousands, guarded off pneumonia and other fatal diseases.

There is no better treatment than this for driving out a cold. Physicians are not always within call. It is jeopardizing human life to be without such potent remedies as Radway's.

A SCAVENGER of Los Angeles picked up a pair of trousers from a pile of driftwood. He found \$15 in the pockets and a silver watch.

Beware of imitations—"Tansill's Punch."

The Standard

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines," said a well-known physician recently. "It is fully entitled to be considered a standard medicine, and has won this position by its undoubted merit and by the many remarkable cures it has effected. For an alternative and tonic it has never been equaled, and physicians are glad to have their patients take so reliable and trustworthy a medicine."

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH.
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Tourists.
Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A NEW railway in Wisconsin is called the "Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc & Eastern."

A Great Surprise
Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lung, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

THERE are fifty manufacturers of imitation butter in Germany. One factory produces daily 6000 pounds from cocoanuts.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh Cure, taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

JUDGE GRESHAM says that the standard of excellence in the legal profession is not as high as it was twenty-five years ago.

Kissed Another Man's Wife.
"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green, at his good neighbor, Brown—"You kissed my wife upon the street—I ought to knock you down."

"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied.
In accents mild and meek:
"I kissed her, that I've not denied,
But kissed her on the cheek—and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?" "Well," replied Green, "since you ask it will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I accept your apology. Good night." "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

NEITHER the Pope nor the dignitaries who are nearest to him in the Vatican, can speak or read English.

If you wish to do the easiest and quickest work of washing, you ever did, try Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash-day. Follow the directions. Ask your grocer for it. Been on the market 24 years. Take no other.

CHINATOWN, New York city, is rejoicing in the election of a new Mayor and the arrival of a new doctor.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

Sciatica
TRADE MARK
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by
St. Jacobs Oil
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
BALDWIN, MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest, Stomach, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Indigestions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.
All Internal Pains, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Stomach Spasms, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,
An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.
Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.
Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

MAKE CHICKENS PAY.
If you know how to properly care for them, for 25 cents in stamps you can procure a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 26 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUBLISHED, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.
GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH! Ten cents a liver, 25c. your name in our Directory. Tons of books, pictures, cards, &c., Free. Reaches Eastern Arms List sent you. Merchants' Advertiser, Ridgewood, N.Y.
PENSION JOHN W. JOHNSON
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 16 adjudicating claims, 655 since.

UPROAR IN CONGRESS.

Turbulent Scenes in the House of Representatives.

Heated Debate Over the Question of Quorum or No Quorum.

For several days the National House of Representatives has witnessed scenes of almost unprecedented turbulence. The contested election case of Smith against Jackson came up, and as owing to the sickness of several members the Republicans were short of a majority, the Democrats refused to vote, thus preventing the presence of a quorum. Speaker Reed thereupon proceeded to count Democrats who were present, and then declared there was a quorum. This aroused the ire and opposition of the Democrats, who declared the Speaker's ruling without precedent, and a fierce debate followed. Details of the proceedings are given in Associated Press dispatches as follows:

The Clerk reading the Journal omitted the names of those not voting on the question of consideration the previous day. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, demanded that the names of those not voting should be recorded, in accordance with the custom.

The Speaker assented to the request and the correction was made.

Mr. McKinley moved that the Journal be approved and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, calling at the top of his voice so as to be heard above the hubbub that began, said he rose to a question of privilege. The Speaker refused to recognize him and put the question on the approval of the Journal amid shouts of disapproval from the Democrats.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, one of the Democratic leaders, managed to make himself heard before the Speaker made his decision on the vote. He said that he moved that the House adjourn before McKinley's motion was put, and the Speaker put the question of adjournment to the House.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, calling "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" in stentorian tones, demanded recognition. A dozen other Democrats were shouting for the same privilege. Finding that he was not recognized, Mr. Bland cried out that he wished to make a correction in the Journal, a right that every Representative has.

The Speaker's further refusal to recognize Mr. Bland called forth shouts loud and long from the Democrats, and Mr. Bland, shaking his fist in the direction of the Speaker's desk, made unintelligible remarks at the top of his voice that were clearly uncomplimentary to Mr. Reed. It is understood that what Mr. Bland said was: "You are the meanest tyrant that ever presided over a legislative body, and I denounce you!"

After the confusion had become less intense, the Speaker put Mr. Springer's motion for adjournment. Mr. McKinley demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The roll call disclosed a strict party vote, and the motion was defeated by 160 yeas against 142 yeas.

Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question on the approval of the Journal, and the yeas and nays were ordered on demand of Mr. Carlisle.

When the roll-call was finished it was evident that a quorum had not voted. The Speaker then followed his proceedings of the previous day by reading a list of names of Democrats present who had not voted, and declared that a quorum was in the House, and that the previous question was sustained. Cheers and groans came from the Democrats, cheers and hand-clapping from the Republicans.

While the roll-call was being called on McKinley's motion the Democrats enlivened the proceedings by shouting "Question, Question!" "What's the Question?"

Mr. Reed said that the question was on the adoption of Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the Journal, and the roll-call was proceeded with, the Democrats, as before, abstaining from voting.

At the conclusion of the roll-call the Speaker announced that quite a number of Democrats were in their seats, giving their names, and declared a quorum present. The yeas he announced as 162, the nays 1. He declared the Journal adopted.

"I appeal from the decision," cried Mr. Springer. The Speaker refused to recognize him, and Mr. McKinley arose and proceeded to speak. Without minding Mr. McKinley, Mr. Springer continued to speak at the top of his voice.

"The gentleman from Illinois is not in order," said the Speaker.

"I am in order," cried Mr. Springer.

"The gentleman will take his seat," said the Speaker.

"I will not take my seat," said Mr. Springer.

"There are no rules to make me take my seat."

Shout after shout greeted this sally, and then a scene that rivaled any of those enacted the previous day began.

When things began to quiet down Mr. McKinley, of Kentucky, demanded recognition and asked that the Speaker be recognized. This request the Speaker granted, and Mr. Springer demanded a correction of record, holding that it was the privilege of every member to see that he was correctly recorded in it. The Speaker sustained Mr. Springer, and he sat down without further interference.

Finally, after several speeches for and against the Speaker's rulings, the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 162 to 1, the Democrats, except Mr. Buckalew, refusing to vote.

The House then adjourned amid further uproarious scenes.

A LITTLE GIRL'S DEATH.

The Care of a Household Was Too Much for Her.

After the family had retired the other night, Edith McNeery, fourteen years old, of Cannon Falls, Minn., got up and went into another room to a bureau drawer. Taking out an unloaded revolver, she put in two cartridges and came back into the room, where she had been sleeping with two little sisters, who were both awake. She told them to cover up their heads, which she did when she put the revolver to her ear and sent a ball through her brain, killing herself instantly. Her mother died two years ago, and since that time she has had to look after the home and a large family of children, being the oldest girl. This burden was too heavy for such young shoulders, and was the cause of her suicide.

THERE are in Florida 10,000 orange groves. The acreage is 100,000 and the capital invested is from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Three seasons ago there were produced 1,250,000 boxes; two seasons ago, 2,100,000, and last season about 2,500,000 boxes. It is estimated that the crop of 1890 will be over 4,000,000 boxes.

A LARGE number of Russians, traveling through Roumania ostensibly as peddlers, have been arrested for inciting the Roumanian peasantry against the Government.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

27TH DAY.—There was a long debate over the Chandler resolution concerning the recent hanging in effigy of Secretary Proctor at Aberdeen, Miss.... The House bill to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of customs revenue was presented to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Morrill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.... Mr. Chandler presented a minority report upon the Hale bill, authorizing the construction of eight battleships and certain other vessels.... Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Hale—To require the Superintendent of Census to ascertain the number of people who own their farms and homes, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon. By Mr. Pasco—To reimburse the several States for the interest paid by them on money raised for war expenses in the late war. By Mr. Cockrell—To repeal the silver coinage act of February 28, 1878, and to require the purchase and coinage of \$5,000,000 a month in standard silver dollars.... On motion of Mr. Call the adverse report heretofore made from the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the establishment of a republic in Cuba was placed on the calendar.

28TH DAY.—The Direct Tax Bill was passed.... On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate bill to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him, and deposited with the several States, was taken from the calendar and passed.... Bills were introduced: By Mr. Paddock—Providing that soldiers entitled to 100 acres of land under section 2304, Revised Statutes, may take an extra 100 acres without improvement or residence, and by Mr. Cameron—Providing for the organization and rate of pay of a veterinary corps in the United States Army.

29TH DAY.—Mr. Mitchell spoke on the silver question.... Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide a monument to Lincoln at Gettysburg.... The report of the Naval Policy Board was received.

30TH DAY.—The "Silk Ribbons" bill, and the bill to provide for the enumeration of farm mortgages in the census, were passed.... Messrs. Vance and Hampton spoke on Mr. Butler's Deportation bill.... Among the nominations made by the President were these: Robert Adams, Jr., Minister to the Empire of Brazil; to be Minister to the United States of Brazil, and William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be Solicitor-General.

In the House.

29TH DAY.—A bill was passed, placing a duty of fifty cents, on silk ribbons.... Mr. McCreary offered a resolution, which was referred, congratulating the people of Brazil in their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government as shown by their assumption of self-government; declaring that the United States of America as a free, sovereign and independent Republic, and providing that the President shall give proper notice of this recognition to the President of the United States of Brazil.... Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Covert—To increase the efficiency of the military. By Mr. Barnes—Making the United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga., an arsenal of manufacture, construction and repair; also to refund the cotton tax. By Mr. Mason—Appropriating \$2,000,000 for a postoffice at Chicago. By Mr. Struble—For the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration; also, prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from one State or Territory to another State or Territory in violation of the laws thereof. By Mr. Kelley—To pension the widows and orphans of people killed for political purposes since the close of the late war. By Mr. Burrows—For the erection of a monument to Isabella of Spain.... In Committee of the Whole, the House proceeded to consider the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the erection of three United States prisons and for the imprisonment of United States prisoners.

30TH DAY.—Mr. Dorsey called up his National Bank Circulation bill, and it was debated at some length, but finally went over.... A bill was passed providing that in cases of pension claims of dependent parents it shall be necessary only to show the Pension Office that the parents are without other means of support than manual labor.

31ST DAY.—A long and heated debate was had over the motion to call up the contested election case of Smith against Jackson. The wildest scenes were enacted when, after Mr. Breckinridge had raised the point of no quorum, the Speaker directed the Clerk to record the names of members present but not voting. Mr. Breckinridge denounced the action of the Speaker as revolutionary.

32D DAY.—The exciting debate over the rules, arising from the calling up of the contested election case of Smith against Jackson, was continued. The scenes of the previous day were resumed, and the House was again in an uproar over the same decision of the Speaker counting a quorum, and nearly every member on the Democratic side was on his feet shouting and shaking his hand at the Speaker. The scene resembled a riot.

33D DAY.—The heated debate over the Speaker's action in certifying a quorum was continued, the same disorderly scenes taking place as in the two previous days. Finally Mr. Dalzell began his argument on the West Virginia contested election case of Smith against Jackson.

34TH DAY.—The contested election case of Smith against Jackson was again considered, but the day's session was only a faint reflection of the boisterous scenes of the previous days.

LOST HER GOLDEN HAIR.

A Girl Seized By a Man and Her Tresses Clipped.

Miss Schumann is a well built, handsome young lady of Burlington, Iowa. One of the most prominent features about her was her hair, which was of golden hue and abundant. She now wears it short—very short—for the following reasons: "While returning from an errand on Main street the other morning she had to pass into a side street, and while yet within the view of passersby she was seized from behind by a strange man who encircled her waist with one arm and held her fast while he rapidly clipped off her golden tresses. So quickly was the whole thing done that the young lady had scarcely time to struggle or cry out, and the next moment the man had disappeared."

THERE are thirty-six car-building companies in the United States, and in the year 1889 they turned out 70,546 cars, and at the shops of railroad companies there were doubtless enough cars built to swell the number added to the freight equipment of the roads of this country last year to 100,000 cars.

A BAR of iron worth \$5 is worth \$10 after it is made into horse-shoes; made into needles, it is worth \$350; made into penknife blades, it is worth \$3285; made into balance-springs of watches, it is worth \$250,000.

THE Industrial Co-operative Society, formed by Kensington (Penn.) workmen fifteen years ago, and which became the most prosperous enterprise of the kind in this country, is defunct. Liabilities \$38,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DR. TALMAGE called upon Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

SIR WILLIAM GULL, the eminent English physician, is dead.

LEO XIII. will be 80 years old on March 2, should he live till then.

COLONEL NORTH, the nitrate king, has a private dog house that cost \$3250.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is devoting several hours each day to the practice of fencing.

EMIN PASHA has been made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Koenigsburg.

GENERAL BOULANGER bumped his head the other day against a chandelier, and is laid up.

SPEAKER REED is not a great smoker, but in the seclusion of his home puffs a pipe at intervals.

A NEW member of the Japanese Parliament is Kumata, who has been a student at Michigan University.

THE only Territorial delegate in Congress who was born in his Territory is Antonio Joseph, of New Mexico.

SENATOR INGALLS is a prolific writer, and it is said that he doubles his salary as Senator by means of his pen.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburgh millionaire, thinks that a college education does not help a man to make a fortune.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has been obliged to have his teeth pulled. This misfortune is the outcome of chronic dyspepsia.

COLONEL KILGORE, the Texas Congressman, is noted as a horseman, and many tales are told of his wonderful feats of riding.

MILLAIS has received the sum of \$25,000 for his latest portrait of Gladstone. It was paid for by subscriptions of the women of England.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, is a native of Missouri. He began his career by working in the gulch for gold like thousands of other miners.

GOVERNOR BOIES, of Iowa, will appoint as his private secretary S. L. Bestow, who was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in the last campaign.

ANOTHER monument will soon be erected to the memory of Leon Gambetta, the French statesman, this time in the grounds of the villa near Versailles, where he died.

SENATOR HISCOCK, of New York, has an immense head, which is encircled by a heavy growth of hair, and this, with his thick beard, gives him a "leonine" appearance.

EXPLORER STANLEY writes to a friend in London: "My hair is like snow from Ruwenzori, but it is the crown of a busy period, and I wear it without regret as the gift of Time."

REV. ALBERT GALLATIN MORTON, of Amesbury, Mass., is still preaching in a pulpit that he has regularly filled since 1825, without, in a single instance, writing out a sermon.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, the New York millionaire, has leased the residence of Lady Herbert of Lea, for the ensuing London season, and will take possession on his return from Nice.

THE Empress of Russia is said to be extremely shy in her manner, and blushes like a girl on the slightest provocation. She has the same blue eyes that her sister, the Princess of Wales, has, but lacks the latter's regular features.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor organizations of Washington are collecting money to build a hall.

THE next meeting of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor will be held in Cincinnati March 17.

AN English syndicate is now negotiating for the purchase of all the Newark (N. J.) patent leather manufactories.

THE Knights of Labor and the Progressive Union met in joint session at Columbus, Ohio, to discuss a plan for uniting.

THE largest manufacturers of mining machinery in Chicago have been bought out by an English syndicate for \$2,000,000.

A LOCAL organization, similar to the Knights of Labor, will be formed at Gloversville, N. Y., but it will be independent of the Knights.

IN the North Dakota House bills prohibiting trusts and the employment of children under twelve years of age in mines or factories were passed.

THE Builders' Convention met at St. Paul, Minn. A resolution was passed urging all local organizations to establish the system of "payment by the hour."

THE Swiss Bundesrath has decided to convene an international conference in May next for the purpose of establishing regulations relative to factory labor.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef.....	3 40	@ 5 25
Milk Cows, com. to good.....	20 00	@ 40 00
Calves, common to prime.....	2 50	@ 4 00
Sheep.....	4 50	@ 6 40
Lambs.....	6 50	@ 7 40
Hogs—Live.....	4 00	@ 4 30
Dressed.....	4 00	@ 7 00
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 25	@ 4 45
Patents.....	4 65	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	86	@ 87 1/2
Rye—State.....	58	@ 59
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	51	@ 52
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	25	@ 41
Oats—No. 1 White.....	—	@ 32
Mixed Western.....	27	@ 29 1/2
Hay—No. 1.....	80	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye.....	—	@ 75
Lard—City Steam.....	—	@ 5.75c
Butter—State Creamery.....	14	@ 21
Dairy, fair to good.....	10	@ 18
West. Im. Creamery.....	9	@ 17
Factory.....	7	@ 10
Cheese—State Factory.....	8	@ 17
Skims—Light.....	4	@ 8
Western.....	7	@ 10
Eggs—State and Penn.....	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2

BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western.....	2 15	@ 4 70
Sheep—Medium to Good.....	4 90	@ 5 60
Lambs—Fair to Good.....	5 50	@ 6 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	4 00	@ 4 05
Flour—Family.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern.....	—	@ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 3, Yellow.....	—	@ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2, White.....	—	@ 27 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada.....	66	@ 67

BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.....	5 10	@ 5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow.....	35	@ 41
Oats—No. 2 White.....	31	@ 35
Rye—State.....	—	@ 65

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight.....	5	@ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight.....	3 1/2	@ 5
Lambs.....	6	@ 7
Hogs—Northern.....	—	@ 5

PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Family.....	3 40	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan.....	80 1/2	@ 80 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Jan.....	35 1/2	@ 36
Oats—Ungraded White.....	—	@ 29 1/2
Potatoes—Rose.....	58	@ 65
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	27	@ 28
Cheese—Part skims.....	7	@ 8 1/2



THE HEAVY END OF A MATCH.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint, at the breakfast-table, as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd suspect of such a thing; but what is it?"

"I've found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded

Cyrus, with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery, too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system, and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben, who had consumption, and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it, she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her: she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. That, Cyrus, is a discovery that's worth mentioning."

The farmer's wife was right, for the "Golden Medical Discovery" is in fact the only medicine for purifying the blood and curing all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other Skin and Scalp diseases, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, and kindred ailments, possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. It also cures Bronchial, Throat and Lung diseases. Even Consumption (which is Lung-scurf) yields to its marvelous curative properties, if taken in time and given a fair trial.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery." It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; as peculiar in its curative effects as in its composition. It's a concentrated vegetable extract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE for all domestic animals, will cure 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not operate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expended a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen, not without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOORE, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York. Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best, Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Publications with maps describing the lands now open to settlers. Send free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS
WM. H. BARBOCK, 513 7th St., Wash., D. C. Formerly Assist. Exam'r U. S. Pat. Office. 13 yrs practice. Fees may generally be paid on allowance. Write.

OPIUM
HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

LOOK AT THIS!
Cheapest and best German-American Dictionary at the unprecedented low price of \$1.624 handsome pages, bound in black cloth. English words with German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions, so that if you hear a German word and want to know its English meaning, you look in one part of the book, while if you want to translate an English word into German you look in another part. Postpaid \$1. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB
329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Stricture, impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases, FREE.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of all diseases. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has won the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR
By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most valuable book for the household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished symptoms of different diseases, the causes and means of preventing such diseases, and the simplest remedies which will alleviate or cure. 508 pages profusely illustrated. The book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the general reader. Only 60c. postpaid. Gives a complete analysis of everything pertaining to courtship, marriage and the production and rearing of healthy families; together with valuable recipes and prescriptions, explanation of botanical practices, correct use of ordinary herbs. With this book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal fall by keeping our system well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WONDERFUL LUBRIG CHAIR, COACH, BABY CARRIAGE, COMBINING ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS.
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be sold on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired. LUBRIG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We will have to reduce our stock, so as to give us room to start on.
Everything quoted here is less than the value.

Boots.

Men's Boots reduced to \$2.60. Men's Felt Boots, \$2.40—Regular price, \$3.00.

Clothing.

“ “ \$ 9.00, “ “ \$ 6.00.

Haps and Blankets, each, 90 cents, up. \$3.50 kind reduced to \$2.75; all others in proportion.

Carpets.

Underwear.

\$1.00 “ “ “ \$.90.

Dry Goods!

Hats and Caps.

\$1.00 style reduced to .90.

Misses' and Children's Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, cost, \$1.00, wholesale; closing out at 40 cents. Toboggans, half price.

Remember, we are headquarters for Groceries;—we keep none but the best goods at the lowest prices.

Best Flour, per sack, \$1.25. Best Chop, per sack, \$1.25. Rice, 8c. Starch, 8c. 7 pounds of Hominy, 25c. 4 pounds Lima Beans, 30c. Tomatoes, Pie Peaches, Corn, Apples, 10c per can.

If there is anything you want in Hardware or Tinware, do not fail to give us a call.

TERMS—Cash in full on pay day; never longer than 30 days.

B. O'Connor & Sons,
MAPLETON DEPOT.

Saltillo.

I heard a young married man say he had married the lady of his choice and intended to start housekeeping soon when he intended to send one dollar to THE MAPLETON ITEM, that he might enjoy the paper of his choice. He said he had examined several journals, but the ITEM pleased him best of all.

000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

Respectfully,
G. W. WRIGHT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership which existed between the undersigned and William Herman, merchant and dealer in furs, pelts and skins, doing business as the Fur and Skin Trading Company, trading in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Penna., under the firm name of Herman, Aaron & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, November 26, 1889. The books of the said partnership have been closed and the late firm have been transferred to me and I will continue the business.

Cass twpn., Dec. 21, 1889. PHILIP AARON.

ETC., ETC.

Any article in my line not kept in stock will be furnished on short notice at as low a price as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

W. H. Lightner,
FOSTERS BUILDING - - MAIN STREET.

"Golden Days"

—FOR THE—
BOYS AND GIRLS!

**The Brightest and Best of All
the Juvenile Publications!**

**A Specimen Copy Will be
Sent Free to Any Ad-
dress.**

GOLDEN DAYS is a sixteen-page weekly filled with stories, sketches of adventure, instructive matter, and everything that can interest, entertain and benefit the boys and girls.

Subscription Rates:	
For 1 month.....	\$.25
For 2 months.....	.50
For 3 months.....	.75
For 4 months.....	1.00
For 6 months.....	1.50
For 1 year.....	3.00

For Subscriptions can begin with any number. Back numbers supplied at the same rates. We pay all postage. Money should be sent to us either by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, to provide as far as possible against its loss by mail.

All communications, business or otherwise must be addressed to

JAMES ELVERSON,
Publisher of the "Golden Days,"
Philadelphia, Penn.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. CREE, A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING, WALTER PARK
ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.
Sept. 5. 1889.